RALEIGH
The All Steel Cycle from Rs. 180
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

B. S. A.
Perfect in every part Cycle.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI NO. 245 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18 1923. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 25
Half-Yearly ...	,, 16	,, 13
Quarterly	,, 8	,, 6
Monthly	,, 3	,, 2-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

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Yearly ..... Rs. 5 Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

MOTOR COVERS
laundered at Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 per set, early delivery can be arranged at special rates.
DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO.,
Special Department,
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THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
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For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
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SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH
AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th Oct.	MANTUA X ..		10,902
27th ,,	MOREA ..		10,911
3rd Nov.	DELTA ..	NALDERA *	15,932
10th ,,	MOOLTAN ..		20,700
17th ,,	CALEDONIA X		7,622
24th ,,	DELTA ..		8,907
1st Dec.	KASHMIR ..	MALWA X	10,944
8th ,,	MALOJA ..		20,700
15th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
22nd ,,	KASHMIR ..		8,903
29th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA*	16,395
5th Jan.	MANTUA ..		10,902
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND X		11,430
19th ,,	PLASSY ..		7,393
26th ,,	DONGOLA ..	Narkunda *	16,227
2nd Feb.	DELTA ..		8,097
9th ,,	MACEDONIA X		11,089
16th ,,	MALWA § ..		10,941
23rd ,,	DONGOLA ..	Moldavia *	16,277
1st March	MANTUA ..		10,902
8th ,,	MOREA X ..		10,911
15th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA ‡ ..	Mooltan ‡ ..	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
5th April	NALDERA X ..		15,993
9th ,,	DEVANHA ..	Extrasteamer	8, 93
12th ,,	MALWA ..		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA ..	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA ..		11,089

X Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
‡ Does not convey passengers from India.
* Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
19th October	MANTOLA	8,963
2nd Nov.	MORVADA	8,193
16th ,,	MODASA	8,986
30th ,,	NEVASA	9,069
14th Dec.	MARCHA	8,258
28th ,,	MATIANA	8,965
11th Jan.	DOMALA	8,441
25th ,,	MASHOBRA	8,324
8th Feb.	DALGOMA*	5,800
22nd ,,	MORVADA	8,193
7th March	MANDALA	8,246
21st ,,	DUMANA	8,600
4th April	MANELA	8,303
18th ,,	MATIANA	8,965

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

2nd Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
13th ,,	SOUDAN† ..	6,696
30th ,,	MACEDONIA ..	11,089
18th Dec.	SICILIA† ..	6,813
28th ,,	MOREA ..	10,911
15th January	SOUDAN ..	6,696
25th ,,	NALDERA ..	15,996
21st February	SICILIA ..	6,813
22nd ,,	CHINA ..	7,952
18th March	SOUDAN ..	6,696
24th April	SICILIA ..	6,813

* Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

P. and O. SAILINGS AUSTRALIA.

Date. about	Steamers	Tons.
19th Nov. ..	SOUDAN ..	Connects at Colombo with S. S. NARKUNDA.

BRITISH INDIA SAILNGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination
17th Oct. ..	KHANDALLA	East Africa
18th ,, ..	BARALA ..	1-30 p. m. Busrah via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports 8-30 a. m.
19th ,, ..	VARELA ..	Busreh via K'wai 4 p. m.
20th ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war
22nd ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT
TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT

Terms Rate of Freight and Passage may b arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
10, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 122.
Telephone No. 1822.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE
to JAPAN via
SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5844	18th Oct.	29th Oct.
Sado Maru	I. Nisi	5898	28th Oct.	11th Nov.
Malacca Maru	M. Tani	5374	13th Nov.	27th Nov.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st class	2nd class	European Steerage.	3rd class with food	3rd class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore.	330	210	158	105	84
Hongkong.	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai.	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe.	610	380	285	190	152

For particulars apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Buildings. Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 279: Telegrams "YUSEN,"

O.S.K. LINE.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES
TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Burma Maru	H. Meguro	4584	18th Oct.	28th Oct.
Borneo Maru	J. Kojima	5864	27th ,,	8th Nov.
Himalaya Maru	G. Matsuzaki	5228	9th Nov.	23rd ,,
Altai Maru	H. Chiba	7772	13th ,,	27th ,,

For particulars apply to—
T. OHARA,
Manager.
P. O Box No. 355,
Phone No. 2150.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL $50,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL $20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ..... £ 4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $24,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.

GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND,
Agent.

WAIKAR & CO., LTD.,
BANKERS.
HEAD OFFICE, HUBLI.

CURRENT and SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent and 5 per cent respectively per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for long or short periods on most favourable terms.

LOANS, etc., granted.

For rules and particulars apply to the MANAGING DIRECTOR.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
Bank Street.
BRANCHES:
Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandwi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Saving Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum, on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 85, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,56,100.

Investments in Government and Approved securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 80 per cent. surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CONSUMPTION.
8 YEARS' PROVED SUCCESS

Calcutta Doctor.
"I am very much satisfied with the efficacy of your medicines and hope and pray God that they will cure my son perfectly."
Chief Minister, Karauli State

"After a fortnight's treatment, the patient began showing signs of improvement, and in five months' time the boy was found quite free and perfectly recovered from the dangerous disease.
"It was a Wonderful Cure"
Write to
REV. G. R. WALTERS
LONAVLA
will visit Bombay, ORIENT HOTEL, every FRIDAY from 24th August, Consultation hours 3 to 6 p.m.

Helpless and . . Starving Beggars

THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO ASSIST the Bombay Helpless Beggars Relief Committee and the Bombay District Benevolent Society in relieving the sufferings of starving and helpless beggars. They can do this by taking any such destitute person, who is not suffering from any infectious disease, to the Dharmasala situated at 628, Duncan Road, Byculla (opposite the Parsi Statue.) There they will be given shelter and food prior to their removal to the Beggars Camp at Rowli Hill, Dadar, where everything possible will be done for their welfare and comfort.

If any of these destitute persons are suspected to be suffering from any infectious disease, other than leprosy, the public are kindly requested to give information at the nearest Municipal Dispensary. Motor Ambulances for the removal of cases of infectious diseases are now located in Arthur Road stables. These can be had at any time during the 24 hours of the day by telephoning to No. 40599. In case of no reply No. 41256 may be referred to.

(Sd.) L. C. CAZALET,
Secretary, Bombay District Benevolent Society.
V. A. DABHOLKAR
H. J. DAVIS,
Joint Honorary Secretaries,
The Bombay Helpless Beggars Relief Committee.

KATOL
THE BEST INSECTICIDE POWDER,
Annas 10 per tin.
A. H. NASER & CO.,
Princess Street, Bombay.
Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists

DO YOU WANT GENUINE
FORD SPARE PARTS
FOR YOUR CAR?
IF SO,
Cut this out and Post it to US and we will send you our latest Price List.
FORD AUTOMOBILES (INDIA) Ld. and Reduced,
HUGHES ROAD, BOMBAY.

Prof. Gajjar's "Ionic" Remedies.
Based on Rational Treatment of Fever, Plague, Cholera, etc.

Fever Drops. (Jwar—Bindu) cheapest and best ..	Re. 1/- and -/5/-
Ague Mixture for Malaria & Ague price	Re. 1/-
Influenza Preventive and Curative. (Well-known)	Re. 1/-
Plague—Cholera Solutions 80 p. c. cure	0/10
Germicide Universal Preventive	0/10
Liver Solution. Best antiseptic, purgative and laxative ..	Rs. 1/4

Tooth powder, Ringworm Ointment, Cough pills Tonic, etc.
"Standard" Eau-de-Cologne, Lavender, Pain Balm, Embrocation, etc.
Ask for particulars and catalogue fron M. G GAJJAR M. A., F. C. S.
THE IONIC PHARMACY
No. 1 A. Khetwadi Main Road.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO. LTD.
ESTABLISHED :—1910.

Dividend declared 1921 — — 20%
Dividend declared 1922 — — 30%
Dividend declared previous years—15—20%

The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/-or-/8/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 19 Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

TUSSORE SUIT.
(in any shade) Rs. 22/8.
3 for Rs. 60 only
Made to Order
by
J. DIAS & BROS.
PROFESSIONAL TAILORS and GENT'S COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
173, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX.
Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR.
Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Dr. I. M. Mallick's
(M.A., M.D., B.L.)
RENOWNED PATENT.
IC-MIC COOKER
For free Catalogues apply Manager
80, College Street, CALCUTTA.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.
KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.
Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.
Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
Price List on Application.

Just for COST PRICE, a limited stock of Beautiful
AMRUTANJAN
EXERCISE NOTE BOOKS,
(10 lb, Glazed Paper)
Ruled and Unruled—40, 64, 80, pages
40 p. 1 Gross 6-12-0. 64 p. 1 Gross 10-8-0.
80 p. 1 Gross 13-8-0.
Bound Note Book—Ruled and Unruled 1, 1½ & 2 quires.
1 Quire Bound Doz. 3-6-0, 1½ Quire Doz. 4-8-0, 2 Quire Doz. 5-10-0.
N. B. Only wholesale Stationers need apply
AMRUTANJAN DEPOT,
7, Thumbu Chetty Street, MADRAS.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE
Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An ASSISTANT in the Process Department, only those who have previous experience in half tone and line block making need apply with testimonials to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED.—TRAVELLING SALESMEN for India. Those who have previous Experience should see Mr. N. M. BHATHENA, between 10 a.m. and 12 a.m at Godrej Oil and Soap Co., Near Parsi Statue, Byculla.
A R8762

WANTED—REPRESENTATIVES everywhere for Brass and German silver Nutcrackers, samples per V. P. P. of Rs. 6. Apply CHHAGANLAL DAMODAR, Mullamedi Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)
A R8752

WANTED.—A fully qualified and experienced MATERNITY NURSE for one to two months from the second week of December on monthly terms, inclusive lodge and board. Apply stating full particulars and terms to the SECRETARY, "Retreat", Shahibag, Ahmedabad."
A R8759

WANTED A SALESMAN Experienced in piecegoods, cutlery, glassware, and sundries, well versed in Export and Import business and correspondence. Excellent prospects and handsome salary. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 9751, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R8722

WANTED—A competent SECRETARY for a mill office, conversant with all sorts of mill machinery and able to go up country (where mill is situate) to supervise carding spinning and weaving departments and to be a thorough check on the Masters and their production, one experienced in a mill for 10 to 15 years will be preferred. Salary very handsome. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 9753, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A C17833.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—Centrally situated OFFICES and GODOWN in the Shilotri Bank Buildings. Rents moderate. Apply at the Bank.
C17880

TO BE LET—A SPACIOUS GODOWN, fitted with electric lights, suitable even for a Motor Garage at Kumpta Street, Fort. Please apply LALUBHAI NATTOOCHAND, 210, Bazar Gate.
C R8755

TO BE LET—Locked MOTOR GARAGES Rs. 30 per month; also, GODOWNS and SHEDS very useful for storage or Workshops Also a part of SHOW ROOM. THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO, LD., Lamington Road, off Jacob Circle.
C 8697

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR "Sunday Chronicle."

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

CALTHORPE.—English Light Car, Lately overhauled and painted—In beautiful running order. A Bargain. Apply T. R. PRATT (Bombay) Ltd. Hughes Road.
JA 17656

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—About 11th instant a packet of CURRENCY NOTES and SUNDRY LETTERS including a DIVIDEND WARRANT in the name of Mr. P. S. Shivarao. Will finder kindly communicate with Mr A. MANGESH RAU, Oxford University Press, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
PB R8768

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

KATNI
"CASTLE BRAND"
FIREBRICKS.
FIRECLAY.
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS.
FLUE COVERS.

THE FINEST FIRECLAY products manufactured in India and guaranteed to give longer service than any other make. All the above are available for immediate delivery ex our Bombay Godown.

Enquiries and orders will receive our prompt attention.

The Katni Cement and Industrial Co. Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building,
Ballard Road, Fort,
Bombay.

Tel. No. 418.
TH

AUCTIONEERS.

SURPLUS STOCK SALVAGE, ETC.—A Bombay firm of reputable and experienced Auctioneers will be glad to receive particulars of goods for disposal. Absolute privacy—Auction, c/o "The Bombay Chronicle."
16680

TO COTTON MERCHANTS.—An influential Firm of Brokers and Agents in Calcutta desire to work for Cotton Merchants of Bombay to sell their Cottons for forward and prompt deliveries. Please communicate with Box No. 9760, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R8760

"The Ghee merchant said to the
gheeless cow
Lend me your name and I'll use the
sow
With tallow and fat a mixture I'll
blend
As. six in my pocket they'll not
comprehend.
It worked Until COCOGEM
started the row."

As. 11½ per lb. in 6 lb. Tins, Delivery Free. TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD., Tatapuram, Cochin.
T 17644

OPTICO.—Wholesale opticians 23 and 24 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. Indian distributors for Willson Goggles. D.Y.O spectacle ware.
P R8546

EDUCATIONAL.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd., 1906 Sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law Auditing etc., for L.C.C. and F.C.R.A. Exams. imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati, F.L.A.A. and R. S. Bharucha, F.C.R.A (late of Kalbadevi S. T. Institute) Enrolment daily Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Buildings, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Prospectus on application.
M TH

FINANCIAL.

WANTED Rs. 1,000 immediately, on Personal Security, Payable by monthly instalments, with good interest whatever you require. Apply Box No. 9756, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R R8733

PROFESSION.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA
10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

Leprosy and its Treatment.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V. P. charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM.
Nandibagan Lane Salkia, CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS—Leg. and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column each insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisement in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR of the Laxmi Building, 42 Ballard Road, Fort. Apply to the ESTATE MANAGER of Sheth Mulraj Khatau, 1st Floor, of the Building.
17643

PUBLIC NOTICES.

HOLIDAYS CHEAP RETURN TICKETS

TUESDAY, the 23rd instant being a public holiday called "Bara Wafat" Week-end tickets issued from THURSDAY, the 18th instant will be available for completion of the return journey up to 12 noon on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.
G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, 17th October, 1923.
C17878

THE TATA IRON & STEEL CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

THE SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 25th October, 1923, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at the Registered Office, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance sheet for the year ending 31st March 1923.
2. To declare a dividend on First Preference Shares for the year ending 31st March 1923.
3. To confirm the appointment of the Hon. Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas, Kt. C.I.E., M.B.E., as a Director.
4. To elect a Director in place of Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt. C.B.E., who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
5. To elect a Director in place of Mr. M. A. Tana, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
6. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th October, 1923, to the 10th November, 1923, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors
TATA SONS Limited, Agents,
R. D. TATA,
Chairman.

Bombay, 25th September, 1923.
C17764

HIRDA SALE HIRDA SALE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the following Annual Auction Sale of Hirda, Myrabolams, for the year 1923-24 will be held before His Highness Shriman Maharaja Chatrapati of Kolhapur State on the 22nd October 1923 at 2 p.m. in the old palace building as detailed below. The conditions of the sale will be read before the sale is started or they could be had in the office of the undersigned four days before the date of auction together with any other information.

About 10,883 Khandies of Hirda from different Pethas, (350—from Gad-Inglaj 2406—from Bhudargad—2472—Pandhala—225 Karvir 5440 Radhanagari—40 tolas 1 lb.; 560 lbs. 1 khandy) are to be sold at the above auction. This Hirda belongs to the State lands and forests of the Kolhapur Province, from sheri lands and from the lands of the State Inamdars whose estates are under the directions of the State.

1. Hirda, collected at all the Depots of the Gad Inglaj Petha except Bassapur part that from Beguade depot, Dindevadi and ten other depots from Kitwadi Khory of Bhudargad Petha will be delivered on site at the depots to the contractor.

2. Excepting the Hirda of the depots mentioned in the above para, the contractor should bid at the auction the rate which he is prepared to offer for the Hirda per Kandy of the whole province of Kolhapur delivered to him at the Kolhapur Ry. Station.

Similarly, the contractor should bid at the auction the rate at which he is prepared to take over delivery of the Hirda at the depot sites.

3. This auction may be for the whole of Kolhapur Province or a Petha separately or by the "Khories."

4. The bidder should deposit a sum of Rs. 5,000 for bidding for the Hirda of the whole Province which is to be brought to the Railway Station at Kolhapur. Rs. 500 for Gad-Inglaj, 500 for Kitawadi Khori. He should produce the amount before the contractor bids at the auction. Otherwise he will be forbidden from bidding. In default of cash payment, currency notes and property-attested-promissory notes are accepted. If it is necessary and decided to fold the auction either by Pethas or by Khories, proportionate deposits will be taken.

5. The final bidder of the Hirda of the whole province should produce one to three sureties of Rs. 25,000 one to two sureties of Rs. 2,000 for the final bidder for the Hirda of the Gad Inglaj; one to two sureties of Rs. 4,000 for the Hirda of the Kitwadi Khori of Bhudergad Petha. These sureties must be from the Kolhapur State. Solvency and certificates of respectability should be furnished from the legitimate authority. Whoever finds it difficult to obtain proper surety should deposit equal sum in cash, currency-notes or properly attested promissory notes covering the amount.

If the final bid is settled either by Pethas or Khories separately proportionate surety or proportionate cash will be ordered.

6. Whosoever stands for the final bid should enter into proper and legal agreements on the property attested stamped paper under the conditions to be dictated by the undersigned. If he does not do that his deposit will be forfeited and credited to the State as penalty for non-observance of the conditions. The procedure of the contract will be directed as His Highness best pleases. If by such procedure, the State is put to loss the amount of such loss will be recovered from the bidder or his surety. If by this procedure, the State is prohibited, the bidder shall have no claim on the surplus.

Further details may be had at the office of the undersigned.

L. V. RASALI KAR,
Forest Officer, Kolhapur State.
6th October, 1923.
Kolhapur.
C17875

SEND ALL YOUR ENQUIRIES IN

RUBBER

Insertion—Sheets—Rings—Tubing
Made to your specification
Ebonite rods and sheets

VALVES.

PIONEER Rubber & Industrial Co. Ltd., Sudama House, Ballard Pier, BOMBAY

TENDERS.

THE DAKSHINI BRAHMIN CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETY, LTD.
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS on the prescribed form will be received by the undersigned on or before the 26th October, 1923, in the office of the Society for the construction of a Chawl on the Improvement Trust Estate at Matunga held by this Society.

2. The Tenders must be accompanied by Rs. 500 as earnest money either in Government Bonds of 6 per cent. or of Higher rate or the Treasury Receipts or cash. Cheques will not be accepted.

3. The plans, specifications, and conditions of contract can be seen and prescribed forms of Tender each for Rs 3 can be had at the office of Messrs. Hate and Master, Architects, Engineers and Surveyors, 54, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

4. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

RAGHUNATH PARASHURAM KARWE,
Honorary Secretary,
The Dakshini Brahmin Co-operative Housing Society, Ltd.
Post Office Lane, Girgaum, Bombay.

Bombay, 16th October, 1923.
C17874

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MOTILAL KERSONJI KHIMJI TEJPAL, DEVCHAND MOTI and JATESHANKER MAYASHANKER, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants trading under the name, style and firm of Chhaganlal Khimji and Co. have contracted to sell to our client property hereinunder described. All persons having or claiming any share, right, title, claim or interest to in upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof either by way of inheritance, purchase gift, mortgage, charge, trust, lease, sale, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay and also to the undersigned at their office at 79, Medows Street, within the Fort within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claims, if any which will then be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of parcel of non-agricultural land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Danda in the Sub-District of Bandra (Santa Cruz) in Taluka Salsette of District Thana, containing by admeasurement 1902 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Thana under entry No. 3293 and Survey No. 248 of Danda Village in Taluka Salsette of Thana District and in the books of the Bandra Municipality under Street No. 20 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the public passage, on or towards the West by the Batty ground of the Vicar, on or towards the North by the property of Amboobhai Dosaji and on or towards the South partly by the property of Namdeo Korde Shimpi and partly by that of Bhagwanlal Bapulal and which said premises are now occupied by the Vendors and their tenants.

Dated this 7th day of October, 1923.

DUBASH AND CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C17871

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has agreed to purchase the undermentioned property at an Auction Sale thereof held on the 8th of October, 1923, under the instructions of Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, the Sub Mortgagee of the said property of which Mr. Tulsidas Tejpal is the owner.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Quit and Ground Rent land or ground situate, lying and being at Warden Road, Mahalaxmi, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District and Town and Island of Bombay with the bungalows, messuages tenements and houses standing thereon containing by admeasurement 6,491 square yards or thereabouts which piece of land along with the other pieces of land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 18 Collectors New No. 11318, Old Survey No. 80 and New Survey No. 1/70, 8 and which messuages, bungalows, tenements and houses standing thereon are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes along with other tenements under "D" Ward Nos. 3561, 3562, 3563-65 and 3566 and Street Nos. 38-40, 42, 2 and 3 Warden Road, and which piece or parcel of land is bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a boundary wall common to these premises and the property of Madhawji Hariram, on or towards the West partly by the Warden Road and partly by the property of Vandrawandas Purshotamdas and partly by the property of Thakarsi Mulji, on or towards the North by the Seashore and on or towards the South partly by the property of Vandrawandas Purshotamdas and partly by the Warden Road.

Dated this 7th day of October, 1923.

MANILAL AND KHER,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
C17867

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the true copy of the Will annexed of the property and credits of MIRZA HAMIDULLA BEG bin MIRZA ALAM BEG ..... Deceased.

SAMSUDIN HAJI USMAN, of Bombay, Son-in-law of the deceased above-named Sunni Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Mutton Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Fifth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the Fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 5th day of October, 1923.

Messrs. MIRZA & MIRZA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C17879

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the true copy of the Will annexed of the property and credits of VALLABHDAS JAIRAM OODESHI alias VALABHDAS JAIRAM of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant & Merchant and married man. ..... Deceased.

JAGJIWAN VALLABHDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Sandhurst Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have and interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Fourth day of October in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 4th day of October, 1923.

Messrs. MEHTA LALJEE & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C17868

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

PETITION for Probate of the last Will and Testament of GULABHAI VASSANJI DESAI also known as Gulabhai V. Desai, of Bombay Anavil Hindu Inhabitant, a Solicitor of this Hon'ble Court residing at Khetwadi, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

DAYABHAI VASSANJI DESAI, of Bulsar Anavil Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bulsar, District Surat and temporarily residing at Khetwadi, without the Fort of Bombay, one of the executors named in the last Will and Testament of the said deceased. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-seventh day of September in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 27th day of September, 1923.

Messrs. THAKORDAS & DARU,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C17870

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MOTILAL ICHHALAL GANDHY has contracted to sell to our client Mr. MANECKLAL PURSHOTAM SETH the property described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim or interest in to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, lien possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, situate at 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax redeemed land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Charni Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 165 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 146, New No. 1337, Old Survey Nos. 145 and 146. New Survey No. 1/8039 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1180-1181 and Street No. 45-47 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by a Public Passage, on or towards the West by Charni Road, on or towards the North by a Public Passage and beyond it by the property of Khatao Makanji on or towards the South by the property of Cawasji Ukarji Kharas.

Dated this 17th day of October, 1923.

MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C17877.

AUCTION SALE.

VORA & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
House and Estate Agents,
Money Lenders and Rent Contractors,
18, Apollo Street, Fort.
'Phone No. 4065.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.
WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 18th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. VORA & Co., will sell by public auction at their Auction Rooms at No. 18, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furniture consisting of Rolled top office table revolving and rocking office chairs, writing tables and chairs, substantial wood almiras, dressing chest of drawers, silk, and rich tapestry lined drawing room suites, Chesterfield suites, cloth press mirrored sideboard, meat-safes, marble top centre tables, tiled top teapoys hatstands electric chandeliers, hanging lamps, fire proof iron safes, cash boxes, musical organs, sweet toned cabinet gramophones, timepieces, assorted jewellery etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th October, 1923.

MOOSA BROS.
AUCTIONEERS AND HOUSE AGENTS
"YUSSUF BUILDING", CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY OF A PARSEE GENTLEMAN.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 18th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MOOSA BROS, Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Dikshit Manekla and Co. Attorneys for the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Meherjibhoy Khurshedjee Dubash and by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 21st November, 1922, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in "Yussuf" Building, Churchgate Street Fort, the following:—

A valuable lot of Diamond, emerald, pearl and ruby ornaments.

The above is on view, and catalogues are ready.

MOOSA BROS.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th October, 1923.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KAMBEKAR STREET.

By order of Gulamalli G. Merchant, Esq., Pleader for the Mortgagee, and at the risk and on account of the Mortgagors Memabai, wife of Oomer Haji Joosub, and Abdul Rahim Saleh Mahomed, pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 8th day of February, 1921, and made between the Mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises on THURSDAY, the 25th day of October, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kambekar Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 273 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1223 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1024 and Street No. 105-107, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by public passage, on or towards the West by the said Kambekar Street, on or towards the North by the property of Jan Mahomed Moosa and on or towards the South by the property of the late Mopla Moosa and are occupied by the Mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Gulamalli G. Merchant, Pleader for the Mortgagee, at his office at the corner of Carnac Road and Picket Road, Kalbadevi, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th October, 1923.

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AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G.I.P. RAILWAY
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 BALES NAKSI BLEACHED DHOTIES AND UNBLEACHED SARRIES.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 18th instant at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully of Mulji Jetha Market at Champa Gully by order of the Tata Mills Ltd., (Bombay United Mills) and on account and at the risk of Hurdevdas Shyamsunder.

5 bales each 150 pairs bleached dhoties Naksi F Q 10 yards.
3 bales each 200 pairs unbleached Sarries No. 54 10 yards.

MEHTA AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th October, 1923.

BENNETT & CO.

139, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF GALVANIZED PIPES, AND COTTON BRAIDS, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SATURDAY, the 20th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street.

By order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Karimbhai Abdulhussein & Co. of Phaji Pala Lane.

256 pieces galvanized pipes each 3/4" and 1".

On account and risk of the party concerned.

1 case—110 gross yards cotton braids.

AT 2.30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 secondhand rubber tyred victoria.
1 secondhand rubber tyred landau.
1 secondhand rubber tyred shigram.
1 secondhand rubber tyred vis-a-vis
1 Arab horse in saddle.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.
1 secondhand brougham.
1 English landaulette.

BENNETT AND CO.,

Bombay, 18th October, 1923.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4927.

NOTICE.

Auction sale of Jewellery ornaments advertised for sale by order of Sheth Ramkrishnadas Girdharidas of Calcutta and on account and at the risk of Thakersidas Nandlal which was to take place this day Thursday the 18th instant has been POSTPONED sine die.

SALE THIS DAY THURSDAY, AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY ORNAMENTS.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 18th October 1923 at their office at 72, Medows Street, Fort by order of Sha Pruthviraj Bhagwan the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Sheth Gordhandas Narottamdas Mortgagor:—

1 Diamond ring weigh about 5 Ratis.
1 two lined pearl Necklace chavs 35.
1 Pair Bracelets set with Diamonds and Emeralds.
4 Pearl Bangles.
1 Pair Raiphals.
1 Pair Diamond Earrings (Kudas).

The above ornaments are on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th October, 1923.

AMUSEMENTS

HAVE YOU SEEN A WOMAN WHO WAS NEVER KISSED ?

Under Public Patronage
Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE.
Nagpur:—Vyankatesh Theatre.
Friday 19th October 1923 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.).
and
Saturday 20th October 1923 at 9 p.m. (S.T.).
SATTECHE-GULAM
Sunday 21st October 1923 at 4 p.m. (S.T.).
Turungachya Daranta
Proprietors:—Pendharkar and Chapekar.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOMBAY'S BEST FEATURE-HOUSE.

GRANT ROAD **NOVELTY CINEMA** TRAM TERMINUS

Telephone No. 40106.
COMMENCING SATURDAY 13TH OCTOBER.

TO-NIGHT! *EVERY NIGHT!!*

UNIVERSAL'S SPECIAL PRODUCTION

THE WOMAN UNDER COVER

A Photo-Thriller with Great Dramatic Power & Heart Appeal
Featuring the Adorable Screen Actress

FRITZI BRUNETTE

Supported by an All-star cast.

How much money does it take to buy off a Newspaper when the CITY EDITOR LOVES the GIRL REPORTER who Scooped the Town?

The City Editor of the LEADER wrote his own WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENT and submitted it to the Girl Reporter for her Approval.

The World may End, Death may stalk Abroad, but the Paper must go to Press.

See the Life of a Newspaper "Sob-Sister" vividly portrayed by FRITZI BRUNETTE in the Woman Under Cover.

"Let me be your City Editor "He said," you will always be on the front page of my heart" she told him, and THEY WENT TO PRESS FOR ETERNITY.

The Programme includes a Two-Reel Universal Comedy
"A MONKEY MOVIE STAR"
Featuring JOE MARTIN.

Daily 4 Shows—0-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P.M. (S.T.). Sat. Sun. & Holidays, Special Matinee Show at 3-30 P.M.

NOVELTY CINEMA

GRANT ROAD, TRAM TERMINUS.

Under the Patronage of H. H. Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda
Established 1913.

Gandharv Natak Mandali

GRANT ROAD
New Elphinstone Theatre.
ON
New Play!! New Play!! New Play.
Friday 19th October 1923 (p. m. 3 Noon)
ASHA—NIRASHA.
Saturday 20th October 1923 (p. m. 3 Noon)
Sunday 21st October 1923 (p. m. 3 Noon)
Tuesday 23rd October 1923 (p. m. 3 Noon)
ASHA—NIRASHA.

IMPERIAL

Presents
TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK
The most powerful Historical picture ever produced before by Kohinoor
DON'T MISS TO SEE!
THE DESTINY
OR
KARMA-DEVI
Daily 6, 8-15, & 10-30 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday Extra Show at 3-45 P.M.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Stay only till October end.
Balwant Sangit Mandli.
GRANT ROAD RIPHON THEATRE.
Friday 19th October 1923, at 3 p. m
Saturday 20th October 1923, at 8 p. m.
Sunday, 21st October 1923, at 3 p. m,
NEW PLAY]. [NEW PLAY
"Vedyacha Bazar."
G. K. PARCHURE,
General Manager, B. S. M.

CAN SUCH AN HUMBLE BEING AS A
SLAVE
HAVE SUCH
A RICH POSSESSION
AS A
SOUL
?

MADAN THEATRES LTD.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-Night at 9-30 P. M.
THE LONDON SYNCOPATING ORCHESTRA
2 hours of Vocal and Musical Hilarity.
CINEMA AT 6-30 p m.
JELFS featuring HENRY AINLEY.

EMPIRE THEATRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p. m.
"THE WARE CASE"
Featuring
MATHESON LANG.

EMPRESS THEATRE
To-day at 6-30, and 9-30 p. m.
"THE FOUR HORSEMEN OF THE APOCALYPSE."

Cinema Majestic

Presents THIS WEEK AGAIN
Maharastra Film Co's
SINHGADH
a historic masterpiece.
POPULAR PRICES
TIME—AS USUAL.

Gold medals will be presented to Mr. Balasaheb Yadhav and Mr. Powar for their excellence in cinema acting, at the 8-45 p.m. show to-night.

ALEXANDRA CINEMA
Presents
THIS WEEK
HOOT GIBSON
IN HIS LATEST PICTURE
RIDING WILD
Supported by
EDNA MURUPHY
Riding wild over the edge of the world because a boy had become a man and a girl...
SEE IT TO-NIGHT with
A CENTURY COMEDY
featuring
BABY PEGY
Time—RATES AS USUAL.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

October 17.

Arcturus, Gorman, Calcutta.
Dorsetshire English, Colombo.
City of Lahore Millan, New York.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Wildenfels, Hasinhin, Hamburg.
Barala, Miller, Busreh.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Cracovia for Trieste.

S. S. Arctivirus:—The Volkart Bros. steamer Arcturus, 3,816 tons, Captain T. F. Gorman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S. S. City of Lahore:—The City Line steamer City of Lahore 4,471 tons Captain J. M. Millan, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S. S. Wildenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Wildenfels, 3,794 tons, Captan A. Hasinhin, will sail to-day from harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S. S Barala:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Barala, 1,899 tons Captain A. C. Miller, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(Wednesday October 17.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Wildenfels 3793, Antwerp, 18/10, Graham and Co.
3 Morea 5962 London 27/10 M M & Co.
4 Circassia 4327 L'pool, 24/10 Graham & Co.
6 Clan Mcricar 3621, Alleppey 21/10 J F and Co.
8 Ct York 5031 K'chi 21/10, K W and Co.
9 Misty Law, 3620 Baltimore N.F. T M & Co.
12 Trautenfels 3923 Hamburg 31/10 Graham and Co.
12(a) Silurus 1290, N F N F C/E B P T.
14 Orna 2997, N F, M M & Co
15 Karoa 2607 Durban 31/10, M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Skagern 3605 Antwerp 18/10 Graham & Co.
3 Barala 1899, P Gulf, 18/10, M M & Co.
4 Varela 1932 Busra 19/10, M M and Co.
5 Bankura 1905, Busra, 25/10 M M & Co.
6 Tysla 2691 Calcutta 21/10, Graham and Co.
7 Havildar 3046 Java, N F T M & Co.
12 & 13 Barpeta 1877 Busra 1/11 M M & Co.
15 Shushtar 1718 P Gulf 20/10 H S Shushtary and Co.
16 Accra 1751 N F, D M Khandwani.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Maur 649 Bangkok N F F F Campbell & Co
C & R Ahmedi 1331 N F S Hassum and Co.
M Gairsoppa 3227 N.F. N.F. M M & Co.
M Jaladuta 2593 N F, N F Scindia S N Co.
N Colaba, 3899, Rangoon 20/10, M M and Co.
Q Champavati 320 N F N F, F B S N Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Mooltan due about 26th October, Agent P and O S N Co.

Morea due about 12th October, Agent P and O S N Co.

Kaiser-I-Hind due about 2nd November Agent P and O S N Co.

China due about 9th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

Kashmir due about 16th November, Agen P and O S N Co.

Maloja due about 23rd November, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Hatrana due about 15th October, Agent B I S N Co.

Modasa due about 22nd October, Agent B S N Co.

Warfield (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.

Nevasa (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Olympia due about 22nd October, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Castalia due about 1st November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of York, due about 13th October, Agent K N Co.

Scindia due about 23rd November Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Exeter due about 29th October, Agent K N Co.

City of Genoa due about 5th November, Agent K N Co.

Trafford Hall due about 16th November, Agent K N Co.

Clan Cumming (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

Clan MacMaster (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

Clan Macnaughton (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HULL.

Hindoo due about 13th October, Agent J Co.

Rialto (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

Urbino (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Trautenfels due about 12th October, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Wardenfels due about 23rd October Agent W and A Graham Co.

Neidenfels due about 5th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Nippon due about 7th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Brockfield due about 8th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM CHRISTIANIA.

Tysla due about 18th October Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Andijh due about 19th October Agents E D Sassoon and Co.

Hoogkerk due about 10th November, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

Meerkerk due about 30th November, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

Bovenkerk due about 22nd December Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM GENOA.

Capodimonti due about 22nd October, Agent M Italiana.

FROM TRIESTE.

Cracovia due about 19th October, Agent T Co.

Silvio Pellico due about 8th November Agent L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Pittsburg due about 26th October, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Tamba Maru due about 15th October Agent N Y Kaisha.

Burma Maru due about 16th October, Agent O. S. K.

Borneo Maru due about 26th October, Agent O. S. K.

Sado Maru due about 28th October, Agent N Y K.

Malacca Maru due about 13th November Agent N Y K.

Rosandra due about 24th October, Agent T Co.

FROM CHINA.

Mantua due about 19th October, Agent P and O S N Co.

Soudan due about 3rd November, Agent and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN, ETC.

Taroba due about 21st October, Agent B I S N Co.

Karagola due about 4th November, Agent I S N Co.

Karapara due about 18th November, Agent B I S N Co.

Kelbergen due about 13th October, Agent K N Co.

EXPORTS.

October 17.

S. S. Morea for London:—390 cwt cassia, C Jivanlal and Co, 250 bales Hemp, D H Khan, 30 bales cow hides, Thos. Cook and Sons.

For Philadelphia:—750 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate Co.

S. S. Wildenfels for Hamburg:—100 cwt cumminseed, Amin and Sons.

S. S. Trautenfels for Hamburg:—97 cwt cumminseed, C Jivanlal and Co 4000 cwt Rapeseed Ralli Bros. 250 cask Malbar fish oil Alliance T Co.

For Rotterdam:—2000 cwt groundnut, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Arcturus for Boston:—66 bales dry salted goatskin, Deccan T Co.

For Philadelphia:—29 bales wool, Shamji Mal, 20 casks dry salted goatskin, Deccan Trading Co.

S. S Cracovia for Venice:—1085 bales cotton K M Nathoo.

For Trieste:—440 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co.

S. S. Dorsetshire for Hull:—8000 cwt Castorseed Ralli Bros, 24000 cwt Rapeseed, Ralli Bros, 5400 cwt Linseed, Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp:—2000 cwt mowrahed, Ralli Bros, 4000 cwt Linseed Ralli Bros.

For Ghent:—220 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co, 330 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co.

S. S. Circassia for Marseilles:—1000 cwt Massoor, Ralli Bros.

For Trieste:—475 bales cotton, Vurdman Bros, 385 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co, 55 bales cotton, L Ebrahimji.

For Liverpool:—50 bales wool raw David Sassoon and Co, 10 bales wool raw, M Oomersey, 100 bales wool raw, H M Mehta 100 bales wool raw, Ralli Bros, 53 bundles woollen carpet, H A Ebrahimoji, 1500 cwt Linseed cakes flat, Alliance T Co, 13 bales wool raw, H Balkisondas.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA
Bombay, 16th October, 1923.

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m. 10. a m 2. p. m. 4 p. m. and 10. p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.			29.933 inches
Temperature of Air	..	..	82.8 degrees
Wet bulb Thermometer	..	..	75.7 „
Dew Point	..	..	72.2 „
Relative humidity of Air	..	..	71% „
Extent of cloudy sky(the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	..	..	2.6 „
Maximum temperature of Air	..	..	91.6 „
Minimum do do.	..	..	77.5 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight			ENE,NNW,N
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	..	..	..miles 177
Fall of Rain	..	..	.. „ 0.00
Total fall during month	..	..	.. „ 0.00
do. do. year	..	..	.. „ 77.66
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 17th Oct.	..	..	.. „ 0.00

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time	HIGH WATER Depth on Soundings	LOW WATER Day of Month	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER Depth on Soundings
	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.
F.	19	7 28	26 0	19	0 51	19 4
		19 55	24 8		14 11	19 1
Sat.	6	7 59	25 8	6	1 16	19 0
		20 5	25 0		14 29	19 5
S.	21	9 12	26 7	21	2 55	19 1
		21 42	26 4		15 30	17 9
M	22	9 50	26 9	22	3 38	18 1
		22 19	27 0		16 0	17 2
Tu	23	10 22	26 11	23	4 14	18 8
		22 54	27 6		16 29	16 9
W.	17	4 44	26 7	17	11 37	20 7
		16 51	24 4		17 2	14 6
Thu.	18	5 11	25 1	18	13 7	19
		18 2	24 1			

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, October 17

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khan—Textile	1	1	6
E. D. Sassoon	1	0	9
Elphinstone	1	0	3
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 lashes—			
Standard per lb.	1	6	0
Century per lb.	1	5	6
Hindustan per lb.	1	6	6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	6	3
Textile per lb.	1	5	6
Phoenix „	1	5	6
Pearl „	1	5	3
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb.	1	4	6
Elphinstone (Baiti) per lb.	1	6	0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	5	3
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 8203/8203—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	0
Pearl per lb.	1	5	6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	5	6
Longcloth × quality—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	6	3
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	5	9
Pearl per lb			
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	5	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	5	0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	4	6
Bombay Cotton	1	3	0
Pahelwan	1	3	3
Hearth Brand	1	3	3
Sallis:—			
Pabaney per lb.	1	3	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	4	6
Grey Drill, Century:—			
No. 1125 per piece			
No. 123 1/2 per piece			
Dhooties 7, 8, and 9 Yards—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	7	6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	6	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	7	0
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	6	0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	5	6
Check 5lb. Grey Drills—			
Standard per piece	6	5	0
Phœnix per piece	6	4	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	4	0
Hindustan per piece	6	12	0
Check 5 1/2lb. Grey Drills—			
Pearl per piece	7	0	0
Bleached Check—			
Textile Per Piece			
Kasturchand Per Piece	7	12	0
Bombay United Per piece	7	8	0
Black Check 5lb:—			
Textile Per Piece	9	2	0
E. D. Racheal „	8	12	0
Grabrun No, 5124:—			
Pearl	11	8	0
Hindustan	11	10	0

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 17.

The North-east monsoon has set in in the south of Madras. The western disturbance has given rain in the extreme north of India.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, south-east Madras and local on north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Lower Burma, north Punjab, Kashmir, North-west Frontier Province and Bombay Deccan.

The Chief amounts are; Victoria Point, Tavoy one and half inches, Cochin one, Tinnevelly three and Madras one.

Forecast:—No large change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 17th October, 1923, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.24" of rain. Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in the area of rainfall. Maximum temperature was almost normal; the minimum was higher than usual in the north of the division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and at Mainpuri humidity is in excess. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were as usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and at Bikaner and Karachi humidity is in excess. Maximum temperature was nearly normal; the minimum was higher than usual at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in Gujarat and southeast Kathiawar, and in excess in Cutch. Maximum temperature was above normal at Veraval and Deesa, and the minimum at the latter station.

The Central Provnices.—Skies are lightly clouded in the south of the division and clear in the north. The air is slightly damper than usual at Chanda. Temperature was nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded, and at Ratnagiri humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Ratnagiri by 9 deg. and the minimum by 4 deg. The thermometer rose to 92 deg. at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona reports 0.28" of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and at Aurangabad, Sholapur and Hyderabad moisture in the air is in excess. Maximum temperature was nearly normal; the minimum was above normal in the north Bombay Deccan and northwest Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has strengthened in the south of the Peninsula. A disturbance from the west has given a few falls of rain in the north Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in Madras and Malabar, while a few falls have also occurred in the north Punjab and the Bombay Deccan. The chief amounts besides those already mentioned, are Cochin 1.07", Masulipatam 0.65", Mangalore 0.25", Coimbatore 0.27", and Trivandrum 0.20".

Forecast.—Rainfal is likely to decrease in Madras.

Daily weather telegram for the 16th October 1923 issued from India.

The western disturbance has given a few falls of rain in the extreme north of India. There has been an extension of rain on the Coromandel coast while a few falls have occurred in Lower Burma, the southeast of the Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts were:—Drosh one inch; Sholapur, Cocanada three-quarters; Nellore, Vizagapatam one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 17TH OF OCTOBER 1923.

STATIONS	Temp. in Abs. Max.	Temp. in Abs. Min.	Rainfall Past 24 hrs.	Rainfall Actual from 1st June to date	Rainfall Departure since 1st June
PERSIAN GULF—					
Bushire	..	..	..	0	0
Lbo. 16th	86.8	74	..	0	0
Jask	92.9	76.5	..	0	-0.07
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..
Lbo.					
PUNJAB—					
Multan	88.9	62.4	0.24	13.35	-9.50
Rawalpindi	86.1	67.4	..	10.95	-4.07
Lahore	97.0	62.4	..	19.59	+8.61
Amritsar	92.2	63.0	..	20.11	-8.71
Delhi	90.0	68.9	..	24.91	+1.97
UNITED PROVINCES—					
Agra	95.3	68.5	..	26.91	-0.32
Allahabad	94.4	64.1	..	31.74	+7.94
Mainpuri	93.8	66.8	..	30.15	-3.07
Cawnpore	88.1	65.4	..	45.11	+1068
Allahabad	91.9	68.7	..	35.01	-0.69
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—					
Jacobabad	98.7	69.4	..	3.64	+1.34
Karachi	84.6	76.8	..	8.98	-1.92
Ajmer	94.4	65.4	..	12.68	-3.82
Jodhpur	96.7	65.3	..	18.84	-3.03
Kotah	..	..	..	..	..
Mount Abu	81.0	67.9	..	31.11	+702
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR—					
AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—					
Dhari	99.4	67.5	..	6.39	-8.14
Dwarka	91.4	74.8	..	4.36	-5.31
Veraval	93.9	75.8	..	7.17	-10.43
Rajkot	95.2	71.0	..	13.22	-4.74
Bhavnagar Farm	91.6	69.7	..	17.55	-3.26
Surat	97.2	78.2	..	25.95	-1841
Ahmedabad	100.2	72.1	..	13.46	-1417
Deesa	102.	72.0	..	6.16	-1787
Neemuch	..	..	..	..	..
Indore	90.2	61.6	..	33.23	-4.35
CENTRAL PROVINCES—					
Jubulpore	86.8	62.5	..	23.54	+1304
Saugor	92.6	62.6	..	32.76	+2098
Hoshangabad	89.7	63.6	..	34.87	+9.16
Khandwa	93.7	63.3	..	20.66	-6.68
Akola	94.5	66.9	..	21.92	-5.01
Amraoti	91.0	68.1	..	19.72	-6.52
Nagpur	90.3	66.9	..	42.04	-0.68
Chanda	87.9	69.0	..	43.65	-3.89
Raipur	87.4	69.1	..	48.22	+2.28
KONKAN—					
Bombay	91.6	78.6	..	77.49	+9.37
Ratnagiri	97.5	73.3	..	32.78	-3.36
Marmagao	85.1	76.0	..	103.38	+1540
Karwar	86.6	73.8	..	147.39	+1598
DECCAN AND SOUTH INDIA—					
HYDERABAD—					
Malegaon	92.1	67.6	..	15.59	-8.02
Ahmednagar	87.7	70 0	..	17.09	-1.85
Poona	91.4	70 9	0.28	16.74	-5.68
Sholapur	89.7	70.5	..	20.56	-3.83
Bijapur	82.7	70.4	..	9.39	-7.09
Belgaum	88.1	68.6	..	47.39	+6.17
Aurangabad	90.2	70 0	..	20.53	-3.40
Hyderabad (Deccan)	88.0	70.3	..	23.46	-7.71
Hyderabad	87.6	71 2	..	21.78	-4.50
MALABAR AND CEYLON—					
Calicut	90.1	71.6	0.28	130.09	+1896
Cochin	89 3	77.1	..	128.55	+2986
Colombo	88.6	74.1	1.07	111.70	+3169
Colombo	86.8	74.0	0.02	46.90	+1948
SOUTH INCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—					
Masulipatam	87.6	68.5	0.65	20.02	-7.93
Bellary	..	..	..	..	..
Guddapah	88.1	70.6	0.02	8.98	-1286
Madras	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	86.8	67 7	0.03	15.66	-7.98
Coimbatore	90.0	72.5	0.27	8.75	-0.34
Trichinopoly	91.9	47.6	0.11	9.48	-7.23
Negapatam	89.6	77.3	0.10	8.47	-8.19

It is reported from Teheran that the Russian legation there has again started the publication of newspaper in Russian and Persian. Its policy appears to be hostility to the British. It bears all marks of Bolshevik propaganda.—A.P.

THE PASSING SHOW IN THE COTTON MARKET.

About all that he who writes of the present cotton market can say is—caution. If the Government estimate of the yield is too small no one will know it until half the crop is marketed and then the knowledge will not profit him. Meanwhile there is no reason, writes Mr. Theo H. Price in "Commerce And Finance; why prices should not continue to advance until consumption is checked and evidence of the curtailment will be revealed but slowly. But as Lord Rothschild or some other super-sagacious person is so often quoted as saying, "The trees never grow to the skies," and reactions in speculative markets are as certain as are death and taxes.

The action of the market upon the Japanese earthquake would seem to indicate that it was almost shock proof, but from the low prices of last Tuesday to Saturday morning there was an advance of about 2 1/4 cents a pound. This may be enough for the present. In the pre-war era we had whole seasons in which the maximum range was not more than two cents a pound, but things are different now, and past experience is no guide.

If we are to get a real reaction before 30 cents is reached it will probably be brought about by some happening outside of the cotton trade, for the market was but little affected by a census report which showed the heaviest ginning on record up to September first.

Formerly the fact that 1,141,000 bales had passed through the gins during the months of August and July—for there was not a little new cotton marketed during the earlier month—might have been construed as indicative of a large yield, but in the present temper of the market it is interpreted to mean that the drought which has shortened the crop has also hastened its maturity, and that the present will be a short season and a merry one from the speculator's standpoint.

But meantime the spot demand in texas is excellent. What the cotton men call "the basis" is improving. This is construed to indicate that there is a more eager demand for cotton than for futures. Perhaps there is, but it is hard to believe that the spot buyers are more frantic than were the future brokers on the New York Cotton Exchange last Thursday afternoon.

The export movement is also unexpectedly large. This seems inconsistent with the gloomy reports that come from Lancashire, but our English friends are always given to self-disparagement, and during the last few months they have outdone themselves.

But whatever happens to the market—and it seems impossible that anything worse than the Japanese earthquake should happen—there is no likelihood of any serious decline until America grows a large crop or some substitute for cotton and cotton cloth is found and introduced. Neither is probable before frost, and if it should be an early frost look out, for it might be a case of *ad astra per aspera*.

Those who have forgotten their Latin had better look this up if they are short of cotton. It is the motto of the state of Kansas.

SEABORNE TRADE RETURNS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 16.

Seaborne trade during September shows that the import of private merchandise amounted to Rs. 1,872 lakhs, the total exports including re-exports Rs. 2,344 lakhs, the net import of private treasure Rs. 310 lakhs and the balance of trade including the enfaced rupee, etc., was in favour of India to the extent of Rs. 199 lakhs.

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

The result of the sale of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers held by the Secretary of State for India on Tuesday, October 16th was as follows:—

Total amount of tenders, Rs. 356 lakhs.
Tenders accepted as follows:—
(a) Deferreds at 1s. 4 15/32d., 25 lakhs.
(b) Deferreds at 1s. 4 7/16d, 25 lakhs.
(c) Immediates, Nil.
Rupees fifty lakhs will be offered for sale next week.

BURMA CORPORATION, LIMITED.

Bawdwin Mine.—During the month of September, 19,974 tons of ore were mined. 21,620 tons of ore were milled in the Treatment Plant producing 11,058 tons of leady concentrate. 10,381 tons of lead-bearing material were smelted in the Blast Furnaces producing 4,066 tons of Hard Lead for treatment in the Refinery. Refinery products were:—

Refined Lead 3,834 tons.
Refined Silver 435,185 ozs.
Tonnage milled includes retreatment 2,052 tons tailings.
Of Silver production 21,000 ozs. were recovered from treatment of Copper Matte.
Experimental Zinc Plant produced 1,218 tons Zinc concentrates assaying 10 ozs. silver, 7.2 per cent. lead, 48 per cent. zinc.
In addition to the above 200 tons Antimonial Lead were sold and shipped and 220 tons Copper Matte produced ready for shipment from the treatment of accumulated smelter by-products.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Octr 17.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 16th Octr 1923.

Cotton	1144	Bales
Wheat	759	Cwts.
Linseed	19627	"
Rape, etc	1651	"
Gingellyseed	511	"
Poppyseed	217	"
Groundnuts	1098	"
Castorseed	6873	"
Rice	4532	"
Myrabollams	899	"
Cottonseed	6392	"
Mowraseed	Nil	"
Gram	1693	"
Juwar	1656	"
Masur	7	"
Barley	546	"
Bajri	282	"
Coal	597	Tons.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 17.

B C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 13/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 7/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 7/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 15/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 23/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 1/2.
Bank's buying D D 1/4 17/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 491.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 541.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 531.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 157¼.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 152.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 167.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 226.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 172¼.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 325.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.53-3/8.
London—Paris Frcs 74.70.
London—Switzerland Frcs 25.30.
London—Brussels Frcs 86.50
London—Rome Liras 99.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20,000 millions.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

London, Oct. 16.

Tele. Transfers	1/4 1/2	Firm
Bar Gold	£ 4—11—1	Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	31 3/8	Quiet.

LOCAL QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 17. Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1-4 7/16
Bank Demand	1-4 15/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-4 3/4
Fcs. Demand	490
American Dollars	325
Hongkong Dollars	167
Shanghai	226
Japan	158
Singapore	172 1/2

Market—Quiet

London, Oct. 16.

Rentes 3 per cent.	56
Bar Silver Spot	31 3/8
" 2 months hence	31 1/16

Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent Since 5th July, 1923.

Interest day to day loan	2 1/2
Interest 7 day Market loan	2 1/2

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Oct. 16.

Exchange on London in Paris	74.20
" " " " Germany	18,500,000,000
" " " " Italy	99-05
Stockholm	17,23
Christiania	29,36
Amsterdam	11.57
Switzerland	28.27

Yesterday.

Belgium	85.55
Athens	300.00

New York Oct. 16.

Demand Bills	4.53.25

DISCOUNTS.

London, Oct. 16.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 3/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 5/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 1/4
" " " " 6 "	4 3/4
Rents 5 per cent	27

WAR LOANS, ETC.

London, Oct. 16.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 91 No Change
Victory Bonds 4%	" 92 1/2
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 1031+1/16
Consols 2 1/2%	" 55 1/2 1/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	43
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	69 1/2 "
Govt. Securities 3%	59 1/2 "

London, Oct. 16.

Conversion Loan	£ 79
5 1/2 per cent Indian Loan	102 3/4
5 per cent " "	118 1/2

BULLION.

Bombay, Oct. 17.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/15/3.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/15/3.
Bar gold ready Rs. 25/14/3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 25/14/3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 15/14/0.
Bar silver ready Rs. 79/11/0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 79/11/0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 77/7/0.

London, Oct. 16.

Bar gold ready. s. 91-1.
Silver ready, d. 31-6.
Silver forward .d. 31-1.

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet—Small business, India bought, America sold, Buyers satisfied.

GOLD.

Bombay, October 17,

Steady — 25/1/0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	As 6 p. m.
Asho	24—14—6	24—13—9	25—14—6	
Kartak	24—14—0	24—13—6	25—14—0	

Feji Mandi
Asho 0—2—0
Kartak 0—5—0
Tone Market. Quiet.

SILVER

Bombay, October 13.

Steady 79—11—0

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest	Lowest	As 6 p.m.
Asho	79— 8—0	79—11—0	78—11—0	
Kartak	77— 8—0	77—5—0	77 — 8—0	

Feji Mandi.
Asho 0—10—0
Kartak 1— 8—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Oct. 17.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 63/12.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 84/2.
4 per cent Terminable Loan Rs. 100.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 91/2.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 97.
5 per cent Tax Free Loan Rs. 96.
5½ pe rcent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/7.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/15.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/6.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104/7.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 107/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 77.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929 to 49 Rs 101/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/8.

Chartered Bank	£ 19 1/2
Hongkong Bank	" 123 1/2
National Bank	" 44 1/2
Eastern Bank	" 5 1/4
P. & O. Banking Corp	" 13 1/4

SHARES,

Bombay, Oct. 17.

Owing speculative sales there was a fall in several scrips. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1395, India 78/8, Central 26/12 and Eastern 76.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 440 n, Apollo 27/8, By. Cotton 635, By. Dyeing 892/8, Century 460, Cent. India 492/8, Colaba Land 175, Coorla 160, Crescent 260, Edw. Sassoon 222/8, Elphinstone 58/12, Fazulbhoy 805, Globe 75, Gokak 135, Ind. Bleaching 197/8, Ind. Malwa 567/8, Jamshed Mfg. 190, Kastoorchand 240, Kohinoor 1570, Madhowji 227/8, Mathuradas 360, Meyer Sassoon 170, Morarji 4200, New Great 520, New City 330, Pabami 405, Pearls 638/12, Phoenix 455, Shapurji 227/8, Simplex 348/12, Standard 1600, Swan 735, Swadeshi 500, Tata Mill 430, Vishnu Cotton 1700 xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 300, B. Burma 350, B. Burma N. I. 86/4, Bt. Burma Pet. 4/6, B. Tramway 93/12, B. Steam 97/8, Bundi Cement 10, Katni ord 105, Katni def 360, New India 15, Shivrajpur 32/8, Tata Iron ord 30, Tata Iron def 102/8, Tata Hydro 640 and Scindia Steam 7/5.

FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, 17th October, 1923.

Name.	Opening rates.	Maximum.	Minimum	Closing rates.
Ladore Malwa	570	—	—	567/8
Colaba	—	—	—	175
Crescent	267/8	—	—	260
Kohinoor	1570	—	—	1570
Nagpore Ordy	500	—	490	492/8
New Great	522/8	—	517-8	520
Pearl	647/8	—	—	638 12
Phoenix	—	—	—	485
Bombay Cotton	—	—	—	635
Bombay Dyeing	927/8	—	890	892/8
Sir Shapurji	227/8	—	—	227/8
Simplex	357/8	—	—	348/12
Swan	—	—	—	735
Swadeshi	507/8	—	497/8	500
Century	467/8	—	—	460
Alcock	—	—	—	300
Indian Cement Ordy.	—	—	—	72/8
Katni Cement Ordy	—	—	—	105
Katni Cement Defd	—	—	—	360
Tata Steel Defd	106/4	—	101/4	102/8
Tata Steel Ordy	—	—	—	30
Bundi Cement	—	—	—	10
Bombay Burma Old	—	—	—	350
Bombay Burma New	—	—	—	86/4
Bombay Steam Ordy	—	—	—	100
Bombay Electric Tramway	—	—	—	93/12
Central India Mining	—	—	—	25
Shivrajpur	—	—	—	32/8

The executive council of the Delhi University have apointed Professor Khub Ram and Miss Bain, M.A. to the University readerships in physics and chemistry respectively.—A.P.

From 1st September to 28th September the total mortality from all causes in Delhi city was 896.—A.P.

Rai Krishnapal Singh, Taluqdar of Birapur, Partabgarh District (U.P.) is a candidate for the Legislative Assembly from the non-Mahomedan constituency of Fyzabad division.—A.P.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Oct. 17.

After the recent sharp advance a fall of 23 to 27 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. Liverpool has been reported 8 to 11 points lower. The markets declined on some long liquidation and Wall Street selling.

The easier feeling in our market yesterday was rather surprising, as although one Japanese House and a prominent Indore operator bought freely, prices could not be maintained. Notwithstanding the fact that we hold bullish views concerning the market ultimately, we are of the opinion that it will take some time before the strength of the position can actually manifest, and for the present we prefer to sell in strong markets rather than take a long view of the position and buy on declines.

Despite the moderate decline in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened unchanged this morning for F. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 524½. At the commencement of the session one Japanese House and a well-known Indore operator were buyers which caused the market to advance to Rs. 528½. Selling by jobbers and some offices caused a setback and the values dropped to Rs. 521. On some general buying the prices improved to Rs. 523, but again gave way to Rs. 519½ on selling by a well-known Indore operator and Marwari jobbers, which rate ruled at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 518½. Fine Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 477½ and advanced to Rs. 480 on Commission Houses buying. From this level the market gave way to Rs. 472 in sympathy with the decline in Broach and on selling by Marwari Shroffs, and the price at 4 p.m. remained Rs. 472½. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 470. Fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 476 and improved to Rs. 478¼. From this level the prices gradually gave way to Rs. 469 in sympathy with the fall in Broach and on selling by a prominent Indore operator, the bazar finally closing at Rs. 468½. F. G. Bengal December-January opened at Rs. 413 and declined to Rs. 408/9.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday and the off-take was nominal.

The Colaba market is closed to-day on account of the presentation of an address of welcome to Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas.

LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Patel Brothers reports under date the 17th October:—

New York Market 16th October 1923.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices	Since Previous close.
29.95	Oct.		29.75	—20
29.33	Dec.		29.08	—25
28.80	Jan.	28.63—17	28.56	—24
28,87	Mar,	28.69—18	28.60	—27
28,85	May		28.62	—23
	July		28.02	

Telegraphic market advices: January highest 28.77, lowest 28.52 range 45 points. Long liquidation, Wall St. selling early; ware of covering New Orleans buying, Commission houses buying.

Liverpool Market 16th October 1923.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
16.80	Oct.		16.72	—08
16.12	Jan.	16.09—03	16.00—12	16.02 —10
15.87	Mar.	15.86—01	15.75—09	15.77 —10
15.82	May			15.51 —11
17.60	Jan.	Egyptian		17.38 —22

Due to open to-day Jan.—03 Mar—04

Telegraphic market advices: (1) Cabled New York begins: "While market may go higher on rains in Texas and Oklahoma especially if followed by frost think advance has been too rapid and caused by short covering and shortage of contracts. We do not feel like following the advance further. (2) Much smaller market. Urgent short covering seems over. Some long liquidation. Storms warnings in Texas and Louisiana. Forecast: over the cotton belt cloudy. (3) Market may advance further on further rains and early frost, we do not think well of following the advance further at present. Advise selling out all long cotton but we d onot recommend short sales. Think we shall do better by waiting developments general trade situation. (4) January highest 16.12, lowest 15.95, range .17 points. Market much quieter despite very unfavourable crop accounts. Urgent short covering seems over."

Another of our Liverpool friends cable us as under:—

"Inclination secure profits likely to cause temporary reaction. Weather still unfavourable."

Liverpool, Oct 16.

	Sale
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	5 00
" " Imports	—

EGYPTIAN Future prices;—

Mid Americans Spot	Quiet		17.17
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels			18.40
New York 11 a.m.		Jan.	28.63
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)		Mar.	28.69+19
		May.	28.63+16
New Orleans 10 a.m.		Oct.	28.52+12
" " " "		Jan.	28.29

	Liverpool, Oct, 16.	
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C Liverpool	Oct.	16.72—08
	Jan.	16.02—10
	May.	16.77—10
	May.	15.51—11

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES

Liverpool, Oct. 16

Months.	Today's Price.
October	16.81+01
November	—
December	16.30—01
January	16.11—01
February	—
March	15.86—01
April	—
May	15.63+01
June	—
July	15.25
August	—
September	—
Egyptian Oct. Nov. Jan.	17.47 18.55

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 16.

Months.	Today's Prices.
October	16.72—08
November	16.34—11
December	16.3 —10
January	16.02—10
February	15.88—11
March	15.77—10
April	15.62—12
May	15.51—11
June	15.34—11
July	15.14—11
August	14.69—11
September	14.11—09
October	—

Tone—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct 16

Months	To-day's Price.
Oct.	17.27—23
Nov.	17.31—22
Dec.	17.36—23
Jan.	17.38—22
Feb.	17.44—22
Mar.	17.51—21
April	17.57—21
May	17.63—21
June	17.66—20
July	17.66—20
Aug.	17.66—20
Sept.	17.66—20

Manchester Market more active with increased with India Yarns irregular.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 16.

M. G. Bengal Good	10.25
" " Fully Good	10.65
" " Fine	10.95
No. 1 Oomra, Good	11.20
" " " Fully Good	11.70
" " " Fine	12.20
M. G. Broach, Good	12.95
" " Fully Good	13.35
" " Fine	13.75
M. G. Scinde, Good	10.15
" " Fully Good	10.55
" " Fine	10.95

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 16.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	101.000
" Exports to Great Britain	14.000
" " Continent	42.000
Futures at New York Oct.	29.75—20
" " " Dec.	29.08—24
" " " Jan.	28.55—25
" " " March	28.60—27
" " " May	28.62—22
" " " July	28.02
Spot Cotton at New York	30.25—20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	29.25
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	28 56—12
" " " Mar.	28 60—05
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	11 1/4
Silver—Foreign mined	63 1/4

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Oct. 16. To-day's Prices.

Futures at New Yor,	Jan.	28.55—25
	Mar.	28.60—23
	May	28.62—27
	July	28.02

WHEAT AND SEEDS

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Bombay, Oct. 17.

	Bazar Terms. Ready.	Rail Delivery.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	43 0 0	6 10 0
Wheat White Cawnpore 70-30	42 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	43 0 0	6 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9 6 0	9 14 0
Rapseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 4 0	9 12 0
Rapseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 4 0	13 12 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 2 0	13 10 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	76 0 0	15 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	70 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	65 0 0	13 0 0
Teelseed, Black	60 0 0	12 0 0
Poppyseed, White	12 12 0	13 10 0
Groundnuts	70 0 0	14 0 0
Mowraseed	9 6 0	9 10 0
Barley	30 0 0	—
Castorseed	64 0 0	13 2 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	39 0 0	5 12 0

Forward.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, April/May	7 6 3
Wheat, Sept.	—
Linseed, April/May	12 8 9
Linseed Sept.	—
Teelseed, Gajar, 85-15 Dec./Jan.	15 4 0

WHEAT.

London, Oct, 16

BOZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs O/N Sellers	43/6
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs On Sellers	42/3
AUSTRALIAN O/N Value	45/6
KARACHI BARLEY O/N Sellers	28/3
WHEAT Choice White Manitoba, per 480 lbs. C. I. F. O/N Sellers	43/3
WHEAT Red Karachi 480 lbs. C. I. F. O/N Nominal	41

SEEDS

London, Oct. 16.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Boid per ton O/N Sellers Inactive	£ 17 1/8
LINSEED Argentine O/N Sellers	£ 20
" J/F Value Tending easier	16 1/2
LINSEED Bombay per ton O/N Value	21 1/2
COTTONSEED, Bombay (souad delivered per ton) N/D Sellers	£ 9 3/8
TORIA RAPESEED O/N Sellers-Inactive	£ 17 1/8

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 16.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags O/N Value 201/2
Tone—Dull and in Favour of Buyers,
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net
" Nov.-Dec. Done 39 7/8
" Jan/Apl. Paid 36/9

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The average of argentine Linseed has been increased by 25 per cent with total estimate of 1,900,000 tons.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Oct. 16.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta N-D Sellers	26
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay N-D Sellers	26/4
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi N-D Sellers	26/6

Tone—Very Firm.

RUBBER.

London, Oct. 16.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, N/D	13 1/4
Plantation First Latex crepe Oct.	13 7/8

Tone—Rather Irregular.

FREIGHT.

London, Oct. 16.

Coal, Cardiff to Bombay	14

METALS.

London, Oct. 16.

English best Selected Copper	£ 63 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B.	" 60 3/4
Copper Braziers	" 81 1/2
Yellow Metal	" 7 3/4
Hard Spelter	" 29 1/2
Corrugated sheets £ 19 F.O.B. net.	
TIN BLOCK	£ 203 T

METALS—LOCAL MARKET

Bombay, Oct. 17.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass English	3/4	67 8 0
Brass	1/	66 4 0
Brass	1 1/4	66 0 0
Brass	1 1/2	66 0 0
Brass	1 3/4	66 0 0
Brass	2/	66 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Oct 17

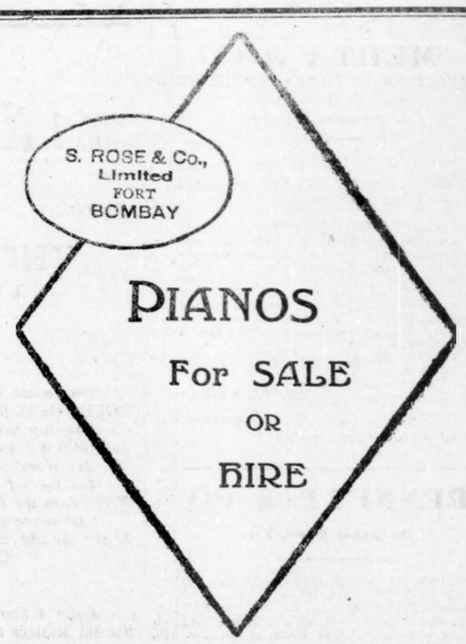
	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper English	3 1/4	74 8 0
Copper	1/	74 8 0
Copper	1 1/4	74 8 0
Copper American	1 1/2	76 0 0
Copper	1 3/4	76 0 0
Copper	2/	76 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		72 0 0
Panch Teka Joint		28 0 0
Copper English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Kiln		58 0 0
Lead Country		18 0 0
German Brass M 3/4 to 1		66 0 0
German Brass 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 1 3/4 to 2		65 0 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		74 8 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1/4		76 0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION.

Bombay, Oct, 17

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0 13 3
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0 12 6
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0 12 3
David	No. 10 1/2	0 12 0
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0 11 9
Prikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0 12 0
Sattara	No. 12 1/4	0 12 6
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0 10 0
Light-house	No. 6 1/2	0 9 6
Japan	No. 40/1	1 10 3
Japan	No. 42/2	1 10 3
Japan	No. 20	1 0 6
Japan	No. 32	1 7 3
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	0 15 6

Reception arrangements in connection with His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to Allahabad appear to be progressing rapidly. His Excellency's programme will it is understood include crocodile shooting in Mooratganj village about 20 miles from Allahabad. Contributions towards the reception fund so far amount to Rs. 12,000.—A.P.

Full particulars on application.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

GANDHI DAY.

Khadi and Swadeshi Bazar, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 3 to 8 p.m. (S. T.).

Ladies' meeting, re. Gandhi Day, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 4 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Scrutiny of Nomination Papers of the European Constituency for the Bombay Legislative Council.

Inter. M.B. B.S. Exmn. Results. University Hall 1 p.m.

Lectures on Elections, Hira Bag, C. P. Tank, 8-40 p.m.

Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya anniversary celebrations, Sandhurst Road, 5-30 p.m.

Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of Bombay Life Assurance Co., Ltd., at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at 67, Apollo Street.

FRIDAY, October 19.

Dusserah: Bank and Postal holiday.

S. S. "Delta" with mails of 4th instant expected at 6 p.m.

Dr. Dadachanji's lecture, re. Legislative Council, West End Cinema, 10 a.m.

SATURDAY, October 20.

S. S. "Mantua" with English mail leaves at 2 p.m.

National Marathi High School gathering, Green Villa, Grant Road, 4 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Oct. 18 (Thurs) Sunrise 6h 34m. Sunset 6h 15m.
Oct. 19 (Fri) Sunrise 6h 34; Sunset 6h 14m
Oct 20 (Sat) Sunrise 6h 34m; Sunset 6h 14m
Oct 21 (Sun) Sunrise 6h 34m; Sunset 6h 13m
Oct. 22 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 35m. Sunset 6h. 12m.
Oct. 23 (Tue.) Sunrise 6h. 35m. Sunset 6h. 12m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	12 0	*16
Gujarat Mail	11 0	20 20
Delhi Express	6 30	20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	21 35
Express (arrives at Church Gate)	20 25†	7

*A portion of the Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15-30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England provided the ship reaches the Pier before midday.

This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.

†This Express will terminate at Church Gate and Passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
*Calcutta Mail (via Jub) ...	13 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 30	22 45
Poona Mail	11 40	15 0
Inter 3rd Poona Express ...	12 15	14 15
Poona Express	19 50	7 50
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9 0	21 30
Madras Fast Pass.	21 55	9 0

*On Saturdays the rear portion of this train carrying passengers for the mail steamer will be detached at Kurla and run to Ballard Pi arriving there at 19-50.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

DESAI—Ichhaben Bhulabhai Desai, wife of Bhulabhai Jivanji Desai Advocate, died on Wednesday at 10-30 p.m. at Warden Road, Bombay.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 16th October to 6 a.m. of 17th October, 1923:—

Small-pox nil; Cholera nil; Plague 1 death; Influenza nil; total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 103. Total mortality this day last year 106.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The "Mongolia" bringing English mails of the 4th instant left Marseilles one day late having waited for the mails which were held up at Dover as the Channel Service was suspended on account of a storm.

The "Delta" which received the mails ex "Mongolia" at Aden is expected to reach Bombay at 6 p.m. on Friday.

SWARAJ PARTY MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Swaraj Party, a public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at 8 p.m. (B. T.) at Hira Bag, Corner of Kandewadi, Cowasji Patel Tank, when Mr. V. J. Patel will preside, and Messrs. Balubhai Desai, Jaisukhlal K. Mehta, Ranchhordas H. Gandhi, Dr. Velkar, Messrs. Husseinbhai A. Lalji, K. F. Nariman and Ebrahim S. Haji will deliver lectures on "Ensuing Council Election." All are cordially invited.

BOMBAY SWARAJYA SABHA.

PUNJAB RIOTS EVIDENCE.

The Secretaries of Bombay Swarajya Sabha, Krishna Building, Fort, Bombay write:—

A copy of the Gujarati Edition of 320 pages of the witnesses produced before the commission appointed by the All-India Congress Committee for the Punjab riots, will be sent free to any public library on receipt of a letter from its president enclosing four annas stamps for postage.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

KHADI HAWKERS.

Those who have sent in their Applications to Mr. Lakhmidas R. Tairsee of the above Committee in connection with the proposed Khadi Hawking Scheme, are requested to see Messrs. Jamnadas C. Ernuzan and C. V. P. Shivan on the 3rd floor of the "Bombay Samachar" Building, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay between 1 and 5 p.m. any day before Saturday the 20th instant for their Final Selection. Those who have not yet sent their application but intend to join the Hawking Service are also requested to call at the above place personally.

MARATHA PROVIDENT FUND, LTD.

The local Maratha Provident Fund, Ltd., which has been in existence for the last 29 years and has been doing good work among the masses, held its annual prize-distribution on Sunday, the 14th instant, at Hira Bag, under the chairmanship of Shet Kondaji Pandurang Khandke. About 100 poor schoolgoing children recommended by some of the members of the Fund were given book prizes. The proceedings opened with a song in praise of God; and a dialogue by several boys. After the Acting Secretary, Mr. Rane, read the annual report of the Fund, Messrs. Page, Surve, Hirve and Kadam addressed the meeting eulogising the good work of the Fund. The Chairman in his address praised the laudable efforts of the Fund perseveringly continued for the last 29 years without a break, extolled the unique constitution of the Fund, made some useful suggestions and handed Rs. 101 to the Secretary of the Fund for the purpose of helping poor school-going children. Thanks to the Chairman, and distribution of sweets to the children, terminated the proceedings.

INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAVIGATION AND TRADING CO., LTD.

An informal general meeting of the shareholders of the Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Co., Ltd., will be held to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, to consider, and if thought fit, to organise an Association of the shareholders of the above Company. Members are requested to attend.

THE GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA.

The 15th anniversary of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya (Academy of Indian Music), Bombay, will be celebrated to-day (Thursday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) and to-morrow (Friday) at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the Vidyalaya's premises on Sandhurst Road. There will be a programme of lectures and music on both the occasions, when all are cordially invited.

MALAD RASHTRIYA KUMARI VINAYA MANDIR.

An annual gathering of the Rashtriya Kumari Vinaya Mandir of Malad will be held in Man Baug at Malad, under the presidentship of Sheth Jehangirji Kharsedji Mistry, to-morrow (Friday) at 8 a.m. All sympathisers to the cause of national education to girls are cordially invited to attend at the ceremony

GOWD SARASWAT BRAHMAN MITRA MANDAL.

The foundation-day of the G. S. B. Mitra Mandal will be celebrated at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to-morrow (Friday) at the Maratha High School, Girgaon, when all members are requested to attend.

CENTRAL LABOUR BOARD.

A meeting of the Executive Council of the Central Labour Board will be held on Sunday (21st instant) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road. All members of the Committee are requested to attend.

B. P. TRADE UNION CONFERENCE.

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Conference will be held on Sunday (21st instant) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road. All Committee members of various Unions affiliated to this Conference are requested to attend.

THANKSGIVING MASS.

A Thanksgiving Solemn High Mass by the employees of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. will be celebrated at the Chapel of Our Lady of the Mount, Bandra Hill, Bandra, on Sunday (21st instant) at 10-30 a.m. The Rev. John Bigland will preach for the occasion.

SOCIETY OF OUR LADY OF PIETY, DABUL.

The Society of Nossa Senhora de Piedade, Dabul, celebrates the feast of its august patroness by a Solemn High Mass, Exposition Procession and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament on Sunday (21st instant) at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, at 9-30 a.m. After the religious services, the annual general meeting of the members, subscribers and well-wishers will be held in the Old Church as usual. A Fancy Bazaar will be held in the Goan Union School. The poor will be also treated to a dinner in the Goan Union School.

GIRGAON DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

ELECTIONS TO B. P. C. C.

The elections will take place on Sunday (21st instant) at Laxmibaug, New Bhatwadi, between 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. (S. T.). Voters should bring their tickets (membership) with them as far as possible. The following are the candidates for the 26 seats:—

Names of candidates:—(1) Mr. R. G. Tripathi, (2) Mr. V. D. Sathaye, (3) Mr. S. V. Deshpande, (4) Mr. R. V. Nadkarni, (5) Mr. A. B. Kale, (6) Mr. M. C. Mody, (7) Mr. A. G. Mulgaokar, (8) Mr. V. G. Tipnis, (9) Mr. T. V. Parvate, (10) Mr. K. H. Manoher, (11) Mr. K. B. Sanzgiri, (12) Mr. Amratlal H. Dalal, (13) Mr. V. R. Vagh, (14) Mr. N. M. Bhatena, (15) Mr. R. N. Bapasola, (16) Mr. R. S. Padbidri, (17) Mr. K. N. Pathak, (18) Mr. N. D. Savarkar, (19) Mr. Laljee Pendse, (20) Mr. S. A. Dange, (21) Mr. B. F. Bharucha, (22) Mr. Govindji Vasanji, (23) Mr. L. G. Khare, (24) Mr. D. K. Bhatt, (25) Mr. K. F. Nariman, (26) Mr. P. R. Lele, (27) Mr. S. C. Bhattacharya, (28) Mr. B. G. Kher, (29) Mr. A. H. Kulkarni, (30) Mr. N. M. Haldipur, (31) Mr. S. M. Jothady, (32) Mr. R. K. Prabhu, (33) Mr. W. P. Kabadi, (34) Mr. Purushottam Trikumdas, (35) Mr. D. M. Gandhi, (36) Mr. P. D. Pavasker, (37) Mr. Ambalal C. Mody, (38) Mr. K. P. Khadilkar, (39) Mr. Mukund Malaviya, (40) Mr. B. S. Shastri, (41) Mr. B. D. Panvalkar, (42) Mr. V. V. Hadao, (43) Mr. M. R. Javakar. (44) Mr. K. D Dhume, (45) Mr. S. K. Nicholson.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the 41st week of the current year the total mortality 676 was 6 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 28.81. These figures compare favourably with those for the 41st week of 1922 when the mortality was 713 and death rate 30.88 and with those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1918-1922) when the mortality was 1,551 and death rate 75.87.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 1 and that from diseases of the Respiratory system 229 as against 2 and 211 respectively in the preceding week. No notification of Influenzal Pneumonia was received during the week. Out of the total deaths, 181 were among infants under one year of age; 24 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera was absent during the week.
Smallpox caused 2 attacks and 1 death.
Plague caused 2 attacks and 2 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 479 as against 482 in the 41st week of 1922 and 417 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1918-1922).

SENTENCE ON POONA MILL OWNER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, October 17.

Mr. Mukundlal Bunsilal, Proprietor of Raja Bahadur Motilal Cotton and Silk Mills of Poona was yesterday sentenced by Mr. G. N. Athre, Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Poona to one day's simple imprisonment and Rs. 1,000 fine under section 25 of the Cotton Duties Act for intentionally causing obstruction to Mr. C. P. Shah, Inspector of Cotton Excise. The Magistrate likewise ordered that enquiry be held through the police into the accounts entered in the cash book, which, if found be fabricated, should be made a subject of prosecution.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

POLICE INSPECTOR CHARGED.

JUDGMENT TO BE DELIVERED TO-DAY.

At the adjourned hearing of the case in which Inspector Bird of the Esplanade Police Station is charged with voluntarily causing hurt to Mr. Essack Ebrahim, a merchant, before Mr. H. P. H. Dastoor, Mr. Thanawalla, counsel for the defence, and Mr. Nariman, pleader for the prosecution, addressed the Court on the merits of the case.

Addressing the Court, Mr. Thanawalla said that the prosecution case in the main was that the accused came from behind the complainant and without any provocation struck him with his stick and caused some injury to the complainant, who was present near the Municipal Hall. The complainant had led evidence to that effect. The counsel then pointed out the line of defence, namely, that this was a case of mistake in identity. Regarding the prosecution evidence, the counsel submitted that there were many contradictions in the case. The complainant in his cross-examination admitted that the police assaulted the crowd after the car of the Commissioner of Police had left. Mr. Desai said in his evidence that no one was hit before the Commissioner's car left and other prosecution witnesses said that the complainant was assaulted as the car was about to start. The complainant further in his evidence stated that his witnesses, Salebhai and Hakimuddin, volunteered to give their evidence and they gave the name of the accused to the complainant saying "Mr. Bird had assaulted you and we have seen it." But these two witnesses denied that they ever gave the accused's name to the complainant or that they said they had seen him being assaulted.

Continuing Mr. Thanawalla submitted that Mr. Desai who seemed to have known the accused admittedly since 1921, did not recognise him till the accused came to the Police Station after the alleged assault. The counsel contended that the prosecution had failed to establish that it was Mr. Bird who hit the complainant. Coming to the medical evidence, the counsel submitted that the mark which the complainant showed at the hospital was certified to be a faint weal-mark, and the doctor had said that the mark began to fade after 24 hours and that the complainant did not complain of pain or pressure.

Coming to the defence, the counsel said that the defence was very simple. The accused on receipt of a telephonic message from the Commissioner went to the Municipal Hall to preserve order. He saw the Commissioner come out and at that time according to the defence evidence the crowd made a rush on to the car and the accused along with other police officers pushed it back with their hands. The case had aroused certain amount of public interest as what appeared from the daily reports published in the local newspapers and therefore he hoped his Worship would kindly consider the question of acquittal or conviction in such a light as would not be prejudicial to the defence of the accused.

PROSECUTION'S PLEA FOR CONVICTION.

Mr. Nariman, pleader for the prosecution, next contended that this was a case of some importance inasmuch as a citizen had been assaulted by a police officer not in the discharge of his duties but without any cause or provocation. He then went into the evidence for the prosecution and asked his Worship to rely mainly on the evidence of Mr. Desai who, he said, knew the accused since 1921 and therefore was not likely to forget him. Referring to Mr. Thanawalla's argument that Mr. Desai did not recognise the accused till he saw him at the Police Station, Mr. Nariman said that it was because Mr. Bird did not wear the moustache now which he was wearing in 1921 that Mr. Desai could not recognise Mr. Bird on the scene of occurrence.

Mr. Nariman further contended that the accused was sufficiently identified by the complainant and his witnesses inasmuch as he was pointed out by the complainant on the spot and also at the Police Station when the accused came in at that time when the complaint was being recorded. Mr. Nariman relied on the prosecution evidence that the accused did carry a stick and that it was he who assaulted the complainant and that the complainant had shown the weal-mark on his back. Mr. Nariman took great objection to the attitude of the police officers in trying to disperse the crowd and added that considerable force was used by the police in the discharge of their duties and that the public and the citizens should be protected from such high-handed conduct on the part of the police.

Referring to the defence witnesses, Mr. Nariman strongly criticised the evidence given by the police officers in particular. He further added that the line of defence as originally marked out was one of mistake in identity, but he was surprised to find that the learned prosecutor had given up that line of defence and had invented another defence that this was a false case.

Mr. Thanawalla, interrupting Mr. Nariman, said that he still maintained that this was a case of mistake in identity and that the allegation made was not well-founded.

Magistrate: "Mr. Nariman, I do not think Mr. Thanawalla has given up the defence of identity. Look at his line of cross-examination from the very beginning. What does it show?"

Mr. Nariman: "Of course, Sir, till a certain stage Mr. Thanawalla adhered to that defence, but towards the end he gave it up."

Mr. Thanawalla: "I have not given up that defence, I have merely put forth a theory for your Worship to consider whether the mark is not an old one."

Resuming his address, Mr. Nariman contended that the Court ought to believe the prosecution evidence in the main and to convict the accused on it and to rely on Mr. Desai's evidence. He further submitted that this was not a false case engineered by the complainant against the accused. He had nothing to say against the accused personally.

At this stage, his Worship said he would deliver his judgment on Thursday (to-day) at 1 p.m.

SENTENCED FOR THEFT AND HOUSE-BREAKING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Inspector Klien charged one Barkat Alli, a Punjabi Mahomedan with housebreaking and theft of type-writers, office clocks, fans etc. belonging to various offices in the Fort area.

The prosecution case was that for some time past thefts had been going on in the Fort area and information was received at the Palton Road police station that the accused was responsible for the thefts. The accused was found to be living in Sukhlaji Street on the verandah of a milk shop. Police Constables No. 1336 and 918 were detailed to watch the accused. The Police Constables followed the accused round the Fort, who visited four houses. Later on, it was found that several type-writers were missing from one house, which the accused visited. Under instructions from Inspector Klien a Police Constable closely watched the movements of the accused. On the morning of the 12th ultimo the accused got in a tram at Sukhlaji Street and came down to Fort, where he went to a house in Dalal Street. After staying in the house for ten minutes, he came down with a bundle under his arm. The police constable followed the accused to Apollo Street, where he boarded a tram car. The police constable boarded the same tram car and the accused after going a short distance, suddenly left the bundle and bolted away. The bundle was subsequently found to contain large office-clocks wrapped in a rain-proof coat. The accused was later on, arrested by the Police in Sukhlaji Street. The Police Constable '336 "B" in his evidence stated that from the time of the arrest of the accused, no cases of theft of articles had been reported to the police.

The abcused pleading not guilty denied all knowledge of the offence.

Inspector Klien pressed for a deterrent sentence.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to suffer hard labour for fourteen months.

GANDHI DAY AND DASSERA.

KHADI AND SWADESHI BAZAAR.

To-day and to-morrow, on Gandhi Day and Dassera, there will be a Khadi and Swadeshi Bazar held under the joint auspices of the Rastriya Stree Subha and Parsi Rastriya Subha at the Marwari Vidyalaya. Hours on Gandhi Day 3 to 5 p.m. for ladies only, 5 to 8 p.m. for all; on Dassera 3 to 8 p.m. for all. All are requested to attend and buy cheap and durable Gujarat Samiti Khadi and other Swadeshi articles of daily use.

DUSSERA CELEBRATIONS.

YOUNG BHANDARI VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Under the auspices of the above Corps, a "Dussera Sammelan" will be performed to-morrow (Friday) at 4 p.m. (S. T.) in the hall of Mr. Anandrao Narayan Surve, when the "Bhandari Dnyati Unnati Mela" will perform their programme. All are requested to attend the function.

KITTE BHANDARI AIKYA WARDHAK MANDALI.

Under the auspices of the Kitte Bhandari Aikya Wardhak Mandali, a gathering of the Kitte Bhandari community will be held in connection with the Dussera celebrations at the Kitte Bhandari Hall, Durgadevi, to-morrow (Friday) at 4 p.m., when Mr. S. K. Padval will deliver an address on "Institutions."

DECCAN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

To-day being Dussera, there will be a general gathering of the members of the Association at 5-30 p.m. in the Association Hall. The Secretary of the Association requests all members to attend the funetion.

BIJOYA DASAMI.

The members of the Bengal Club announce that a Bijoya Dasami celebration will be performed by them to-morrow (Friday), commencing at 6 p.m. in the Club-room, Noble House, Parel.

All Bengali residents of Bombay are invited to grace the occasion.

CORONER'S COURT.

DEATH DUE TO ELECTRIC SHOCK.

The Coroner concluded inquest on Wednesday touching the death of an unknown Hindu who was killed on the footpath round Bhatia Baug by a live electric wire falling on him on the morning of the 7th instant under circumstances already reported in these columns.

Mr. Cyril Cauty, Assistant Electrical Engineer, B. E. S. Tramway Company, recailed said the lights on the circuits were alternatively let by two separate switches, the two circuits being quite distinct. The Starter at the shelter put out the lights at 6-30 or 6-45, but on the day in question he did not switch off and the coolie who got round pulled the switches out. Witness had noticed that the neutral wires of the lighting circuit at the shelter had burnt through by coming in contact with the trolley wire.

Sitaram Mangesh, Traffic Regulator, said it was his duty to put out the lights between 6 and 6-15 a.m. but he did not put them out on the morning in question. The coolie who goes round came at about 6.5 a.m. and witness therefore did not put out the lights. He expected the coolie to do so as he used to do sometimes. The lights were out at 6-5 a.m. The coolie had put them out. There was nothing unusual before the lights were put out. At 7-40 a.m. the power failed at the junction and witness telephoned for the lorry. A thin wire had been broken at the shelter. As the work was being done witness heard that a man had been killed by a broken wire at Bhatia Baug. Witness went there and saw the man dead in the garden and a broken wire near him. Witness did not notice any flashes and had no reason to suppose that any wire had broken.

Maina Sadu said after the lights were put out by the Traffic Regulator, his duty was to see if they were in order and he switched on the lights again. When he arrived at Bori Bunder at 6 a.m. on the 7th instant the lights were burning and were in order and he put both the switches off. Everything was in order and he noticed nothing unusual when he went round Bhatia Baug. The lights were out when witness went to the Museum.

Mr. Thomas E. Ferro, Assistant to the Electrical Inspector to Government said he went with the Electrical Engineer to Government to Bhatia Baug between 9-30 and 10 a.m. on the 7th instant and saw the police where the man was electrocuted. He also saw that two lighting wires were broken near Bazar Gate Street. Witness further noticed that the lighting wiring in the shelter had burnt out and had been replaced and that the lighting wires near the shelter had broken. There were marks of burning on the tram rails near the shelter. In witness' opinion the lighting wires came in contact with the trolley wire after they broke and were charged with more power than they were intended for. Thus the whole circuit was overcharged and the extra pressure caused by the overcharge must have broken the lighting wires at a weak point. The breaking of the wires near the Bazar Gate Street could not have been otherwise caused, but the fact was that the lighting wires had extra pressure. The lighting wires were not intended for more than 230 volts. The lighting wires were broken near the shelter. Witness could not say which of them broke but they were hanging near the shelter.

The jury returned a verdict that the death was caused by electric shock due to lighting wires at the junction at Bori Bunder, and round Bhatia Baug breaking from a cause not definitely known.

MILL-WORKER'S WIFE'S BODY FOUND IN TANK.

Balu Narayen, mill-worker residingd at Parel missed his wife Saraswatibai (16) from home at 9 a.m. on Monday last and on enquiry her body was found floating in a tank at the Spring Mill. All her clothes and ornaments were intact. Nobody could say how she happened to be in the tank.

BODY FOUND FLOATING IN SEA.

The dead body of Fateh Bhagan, a dock labourer was found floating in the sea on Tuesday. The deceased was working near the new dry dock but no one could say how he happened to fall into the sea.

MONSOON IN THE SOUTH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, October 17.

The monsoon which was so long delayed broke over Madras in the early hours of this morning and the weather still continues cloudy. The crescent of the outer gate of Amirmahal, residence of Prince of Arcot, was damaged by lightning. The water-main connection with certain houses in Triplicane was also damaged by lightning. Deep trenches were also dug round the electric lamp posts.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS.

DUTY OF MILL-OWNERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Lack of unity among us has not only kept our country in continual political bondage, but has crippled our activities in almost all the spheres of our life.

Organised action has been almost absent from our national life. A review of the condition of cotton mill industry of our country, during the post-war period when the National Congress, after its special session at Calcutta, took the cause of Swadeshi seriously in its hands, reveals the same lack of unity and organisation hindering our progress and doing great harm to the industrial and political life of our country. The position in which, owing to the activities of the Congress the Swadeshi movement stood in the year 1921, was as follows:—

(1) Import of foreign cloth was cut short very considerably. Almost every mill in Lancashire had to work short time. Many mills had to be closed for long periods, as there were no orders for their goods. The Manchester correspondent of the "Times of India" used to curse Mahatma Gandhi and his N. C. O. for the conditions that were prevailing, at the time, in the piecegoods market.

(2) Everybody, who till then could not do without threads, banyan and fine Lancashire muslin began to consider them as badges of slavery. To be dressed in home-spun coarse Khadi or in rough cloth of an Indian mill, even at some sacrifice, became the fashion of the day.

(3) Indian mills were greatly benefitted by this change in the mentality of the people. Foreign cloth, superior in quality, was selling cheaper than coarse Swadeshi cloth. Still the people did not think so much of cheapness as of Swadeshi. Consequently the cloth of the Indian mills was in great demand so much so that some merchants had recourse to the unfair means of selling foreign cloth under the name of Swadeshi.

Now, can anybody doubt what a great boon the N. C. O. propaganda has been to the mill industry of India. But our characteristic shortsightedness and selfishness came in our way. The N. C. O. propaganda, which did so much good to the mill industry, was instead of being supported, in most cases opposed by the millowners. This propaganda offered an unique opportunity to the millowners, without any seeking on their part, for developing their industry; and if this opportunity had been properly utilized it would have been of immense value to the mill industry of India, apart from its undoubted value to the common interest of the country. Swadeshi movement would have gained a wider and permanent success, if the wealthy millowners of our country had seen their way to support it in an organised way. Had this taken place, the mill industry would not have had to face such a gloomy future as is staring it in the face. But alas! our wealthy brothers misjudged the movement, which was beneficial to them in every way. They failed to realize its value. But Lancashire was well aware of its importance and effects. The change which it produced was not an easy task and was only possible by such a mighty movement. But this movement was led and carried on only by the politically-minded section of the people and, unfortunately lacked the cooperation of those to whom it was most beneficial. Hence if for no other reason than for their own interest the millowners ought to have given hearty cooperation to N. C. O. and contributed liberally towards the Congress fund. But very few millowners contributed to the fund, and it was solely through Mahatma Gandhi's influence that the figure of one crore was reached. Had any other country—for example Japan—been in a similar plight, its people would have given their last pie to the cause of their country.

But our vision has become too short to see a thing even at a few yards's distance. We look to our individual interests as something different from the country's common interests. We forget that our security lies not in hiding behind the walls of our houses, but in taking a proper share in the common cause. The similar has been the case with the Swadeshi movement. If it had been properly supported and financed by the millowners, the mill industry would have secured a stronger position and its present depressing condition would never have arrived. But the opportunity was indolently allowed to pass away and no organized effort was made by the mills to take advantage of this rare occasion. There were, no doubt, individual millowners, who supported the movement, but in such matters individual efforts are not of much avail. The real need of the moment was an organized effort on the part of all the mills.

Some persons might say that the Swadeshi movement is a political one and that the businessmen have nothing to do with politics. But can they deny that trade has no inconsiderable connections with the Swadeshi movement. If we do not believe in Non-Cooperation, we may not join the movement in its entirety. But how it can be harmful to the millowners, if they support only the Swadeshi item of the Non-Cooperation programme and remain aloof from its other items? All parties and shades of opinion are unanimous regarding the needfulness of the Swadeshi propaganda. But the Indian mills not only did not support the movement but took undue advantage of the favourable situation created by the movement. They raised the prices of their manufactures to an unreasonable extent and thus lost the sympathy of the public. Mahatma Gandhi had made an appeal to the millowners not to increase the burden of the poor by making very large profits, but it was not given heed to by them and the result is the present hopeless situation of the cotton mill industry.

People saw that their patriotism was being exploited by the selfish millowners of the country, hence they lost their faith in Swadeshi; and when the magnetic personality of Mahatma Gandhi was removed, they could not resist the temptation of buying cheap foreign goods. If the millowners had acted in a considerate way, they would certainly have got the sympathy and support of the public in their present time of distress. However, it is of no use to repent now. The chances that are gone can never return. But still they have left a moral for us to be borne in mind in future.

The indignities and insults, heaped upon our countrymen in British Colonies and especially in Kenya, have stirred the country to its depth, and the people are now thinking of doing something which might save them for ever from these humiliations. Boycott of British goods has been suggested as the best means of bringing the so-called British Commonwealth to its senses. Even the Moderates are urging a complete boycott of goods, made within the British Empire, as the only means of saving the honour of our Motherland. The Congress has already passed a resolution in its favour in the special session at Delhi. Committees have been formed by the Congress as well as by the citizens of Bombay to plan and work out schemes for effective propaganda on this behalf.

Now, there is another opportunity before the millowners for the improvement of their industry, only if they take time by the forelock and organizé themselves in time to effectually help the Boycott propaganda in all possible ways. Lancashire is the ever-vigilant opponent of our cotton industry and if we really wish to save it from ruin and to improve it, we can do so only by overcoming this adversary in the field of cotton industry. It is as sure as day that the Government will never help us in our crisis. The present opportunity can be useful to us only if we know how to use it to our best advantage. However, the following are my own humble suggestions for the consideration of those who are concerned with the cotton mill industry of India:—

(1) A conference of the representatives of all the Indian mills be called in the near future to discuss the matter and to form a strong committee to take effective steps in order to help the Boycott movement.

(2) This committee should cooperate with all the responsible bodies, working for the same end and object.

(3) A big fund should be raised by the committee and all the mills should liberally subscribe to it. Public bodies like the Congress should be helped out of this fund to carry on the propaganda.

(4) The committee should try to win the sympathies of the public by exercising a strict control over all the mills and restraining them from raising the prices of their manufactures in an unreasonable way.

(5) The committee should continue its activities until complete success is achieved in their object.

If these humble suggestions be adopted by the millowners of our country, there is every chance that our cotton mill industry may survive the present keen competition with the cotton goods of Lancashire and Manchester which are stronger and better organized in every way. If the interest of our country does not make any appeal to our breast, at least our enlightened self-interest ought to open our eyes. But none are so blind as those who have eyes and see not.—Yours, etc.,

MILLOWNER.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

STAFF ..... 2 GOALS.
(Thornback 1, and Cooper 1.)
Y. M. C. A. ..... NIL.

On Wednesday in a First Division game the Staff with only ten men beat the Y. M. C. A. who after missing three engagements in this half of the League put in an appearance with only seven of the old flock, the rest being recruited from the Procter Branch. The Staff were without the services of their usual goalie, Barnes, and stalwart back Capt. Bennet. They started with nine men and within a minute from the kick-off scored the first goal. Their speed right extreme Tuck arrived ten minutes late and the Staff played one short throughout, the position of centre forward being left vacant. The Y. M. C. A. forwards had a fair share in the attack, but lacked understanding and dash. Holmes, their little centre-hall, played an excellent game and was responsible for tackling his opponents at critical moments. Mc Carthy, the Y. M. C. A. Jazz-goalie, had quite a busy time and is probably suffering with a stiff neck this morning.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

Right from the kick-off the Staff forwards got away with the ball and Sullivan their left extreme passed, to Thornback who tested McCarthy. While trying to clear he was tackled by Thornback and dropped the ball which was at once netted by the latter (—0). The Y. M. C. A. forwards were now in the Staff half, and tried several shots which were either too feeble or erratic to be effective. After a short tussle the Staff again attacked, and Tuck now took his place at right-extreme. The Young men were so pinned to their penalty for some time when Duthie with a good shot from Holmes ran through, and a long shot in clearing which Haywood conceded to a corner. Ardagh took the kick and sent the ball nicely over to Carey but Bellingham kicked out before Carey made an attempt. Tuck was responsible for some good runs along his line and his centres were clear and accurate. At lemon-time, the score was:—

STAFF ..... 1 GOAL.
Y. M. C. A. ..... NIL.

On resumption, the Staff were again on the offensive for some time. The young men had a fair share of the attack and tested Haywood on several occasions. Holmes distinguished himself by his heading and judgment and proved the mainstay of the Y. M. C. A. defence. Tuck was well-marked by him and the pair of them had several races for possession and Holmes came out best every time. Lt. Cooper, the new Staff inside left, showed speed and Sullivan on the wing has improved considerably since he played inside-left with bulky Smith on the extreme. McCarthy was tested several times in quick succession and Lt. Cooper, with a nice long pass from Williams, dodged past Bellingham and netted the second goal. (2—0.) From now till the final whistle, spectators were bored with some kick-and-run-play.

STAFF ..... 2 GOALS.
Y. M. C. A. ..... Nil.

The teams were:—

STAFF:—Haywood; Littlewood and Eggington- Brooks, Williams and Snow; Tuck, Thornback, Cooper and Sullivan.

Y. M. C. A:—McCarthy; Bellingham and Chisholm; Gregory, Holmes and Brown; Ardagh, Veevers, Duthie, Calvert and Carey.

Referee:—Bdr. E. E. Jarmen, R. G. A.

TO-DAY AT 5-30.

G. I. P. Parel vs. Colaba United.

TO-MORROW.

Inniskilling "B" vs. 3rd M. T. Co.

A FAMOUS CRICKETER DEAD.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The death has occurred of A. R. Lucas, formerly a famous cricketer.—Reuter.

CRICKET IN BARODA

An interesting two days' fixture was concluded on the Motibag Palace ground on Sunday the 14th Oct. when Prince Pratap Singh Rao Gaekwar's team secured a facile victory against the Navsari Zoroastrians past and present by a margin of 78 runs.

The Prince's team includes several nice bowlers while as to batting any one of them may be expected in an emergency to hold his end up. The Prince himself is a very keen cricketer of 16 years of age and is steadily following the footsteps of his father and uncles who have thoroughly distinguished themselves as fine cricketers in England as well as in India.

The Prince's team having won the toss elected to go in for batting first and succeeded in taking up the total score to 143 inspite of the much-deaded bowling of Sadri who seemed to have perfect control over his tricks. Ghorpade, Ambegaoker, Jal and Ghatge considerably weakened the bowling of the visitors and contributed 39, 38, 21 and 17 respectively. The Prince and Jal proved themselves very effective later on by having to their credit commendable bowling average.

The Zoroastrians mustered 117 with 8 extras for the first lease of the wicket, Sadri topping the score with his very useful 33 and Kutar, Tambolly and Dadha being responsible for 27, 21 and 17 runs respectively.

In the Second inning, the Prince's team made a finer display of cricket all round and many nice strokes were witnessed. Ambegaoker and Ghorpade being the object of envy and despair of the Visitors thoroughly smashed and broke the backbone of the visitors' bowling and faultlessly divided 62 and 52 amongst themselves. The Prince too gave a pretty exhibition of his strokes and was heartily cheered at the Pavillion on his return, his whole team having booked 155 runs.

Unfortunately the visitors fared still worse in their second attempt and their best wickets were dismissed for 76 runs, their innings closing for 101 runs only. Almost all of them hopelessly succumbed to the unplayable bowling of Jal and Ghatge who evidently played havoc by capturing four wickets each for 15 and 17 runs respectively. From the Visitors' side Chaura, Daboo and Tamboly are well worthy of mention, all the three being famous for having made several centuries on fast wickets against the first class bowling.

On the 7th instant was celebrated the Diamond Jubilee of the admission of Rev. Fr. Henry Gildermister into the Society of Jesus. For, on the 1st October 1863, Rev. Henry Gilder was enlisted into that noble army of St. Ignatius. He is now 79 years of age and the last of the good old German Jesuits in India. A solemn High Mass was celebrated at 7-30 a.m. in thanksgiving.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1923
(587th Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

LABOUR ORGANISATION IN BOMBAY.

Not long ago there were persons in this country who looked with disfavour upon any notion of Labour organisation as a slavish imitation of the West. While they had no objection to copying the industrial system that obtains in the West with its large-scale organisation and its joint-stock companies they saw nothing but evil in the growth of trade unionism which, after all, was intimately related to capitalism. These touching laments on "the westernisation" of Labour movement are, however, less in evidence now either because some employers have come to believe that they exaggerated the danger of economic revolt in this country or because the more far-sighted among them have realised the value of trade-unionism. For there is no doubt that, in so far as trade unions facilitate the process of collective bargaining, make for deliberate and concerted action and lessen the probability of unruly and frequent strikes, they are distinctly beneficial to all honest employers. Whether one judges trade unionism solely by utilitarian criteria or considers it in the light of wider ideals, it is clear that it is an essential corrective to the modern industrial system since it protects and improves the workmen's standard of life. At the present day no one except a fanatical reactionary would deny that trade-unionism not only strengthens the bargaining position of the workers but helps them to secure better wages, shorter hours of work, fair conditions and regularity of employment. We need not re-count at length the incalculable good that the unions could do through financial help to their members in the shape of old age pensions or out of work benefit nor point out that they could become vital centres of political thought and social regeneration. But we hold that this prime consideration of Labour organisation should not be ignored owing to political exigencies.

The last quarterly report of the trade unions in the Bombay Presidency published in the September number of the "Labour Gazette" shows, indeed, a state of affairs which merits the serious and immediate consideration of all who are anxious to see the healthy growth of trade unionism in India. There is an unprecedented decrease in membership of the unions and a decrease in the number of unions also. While last September there were 22 unions with a membership of 57,914, this year there are 19 unions with a membership of 41,646. Only three months back, in fact, that is, in the quarter ending in June last, there were 21 unions with 51,276 members. Thus the figure of membership has reached the lowest point since the Labour Office began to collect the data and the decrease which amounts to 18.77 per cent., is more than twice as much as the largest decrease recorded. This large decrease of 9,630 members is almost entirely due to the effects of the recent general strike in the cotton mills of Ahmedabad which has not only led to the fall in membership but even to the closing down of two important unions. These are disquieting facts but they should be faced. While enthusiasts wish for a rapid development of trade unionism with a sound financial basis, even the existing unions are unable to hold their ground. That this should have happened in Ahmedabad is not the least sad part of the story since, even on the admission of the official "Labour Gazette," the Ahmedabad unions are the best ones in existence in point of organisation, discipline and finance. We do not want to go into the merits of the Ahmedabad strike of April last but there is little doubt of the reaction against unionism it has caused among the workmen. Even in Bombay, the apathy of members of the G. I. P. Railway Staff Union has caused a diminution in membership while the Indian Seamen's Union is considerably weaker in finance and organisation than before. What is a matter of greater concern, however, is the complete and continued absence of unions among cotton operatives in Bombay despite the example of Ahmedabad. To a large extent, of course, the present state of the unions is a consequence of industrial depression and does not prove any final and irrevocable failure of the unionist idea. On the contrary, the recent meetings of the Provincial Conference of Trade Unions and of Postmen's Conference indicate the increasing realisation of the importance of trade unionism. And it is possible that the existing unions are busy consolidating their position.

But trade unionism could be made a growing and vital force, not only if the value and necessity of unionism is recognised but also if there is a clear idea of its real meaning and future. On this point, the duty of the employers and the State is clear. The unions should be recognised and legalised unless we are to repeat the violent agitation that preceded the abolition of of the Combination Laws in England. Nor is it all. The growth of trade unionism in India has been of a haphazard character and is in response to immediate needs rather than theoretic ideas. It has been a slow and painful growth and bears the defects of its upbringing. But if unionism is to grow stronger in future it must have well-considered and coherent principles of policy and an adequate financial backing For this there must be able leadership and a handling of trade union funds so as to benefit the workers. There are people who are cynical about Indian trade unionism because its leaders come almost entirely from the ranks of the *bourgeoisie*. In the initial stages and with the prevailing standards of literacy, that is inevitable. Moreover, the claim of many employers that they will have nothing to do with "outsiders" has little justification since the case of Labour can be more adequately presented by men of education who cannot besides be "victimised" like one who takes a lead from among the wage-earners. That is not to say, however, that Labour should not turn out leaders from its own ranks. For instance, we see no reason why the secretary of every union should not be a a worker himself made independent by a salary from union funds in order that he may not be either sacked or bribed by the employers. The alliance between the middle-class and Labour would be fruitful only in so far as it paves the way for the ultimate self-consciousness of Labour. At present, indeed, Labour has need of all the goodwill and all the weapons it can gather. The most serious handicap in its struggle for betterment of its conditions is the lack of education and influence. If men of education are willing to render help to Labour, they can render great help. But the last thing they should desire is to to dominate Labour or exploit it for personal aggrandisement. They should be not controllers but advisers, placing their economic knowledge and skill of leadership at the service of Labour. Those who are true friends of Labour and genuinely desire to further its cause will readily accept the mission. Those who seek power over Labour are better outside its ranks.

THE "ACHIEVEMENTS" OF THE LIBERALS.

The Western India Liberal Association is apparently now realising that abuse, however scurrilous, and misrepresentation, however grotesque, of the opponents of the Party will not alone avail it in securing the votes of the electors for the "Liberal" candidates, and that it must convince the electors that the representatives of the Party in the Councils have achieved some concrete results which reflect credit on them. So, a recent leaflet issued by the Association attempts to deal with facts and figures and proceeds to sum up the "solid work of retrenchment achieved by the Bombay Council." This "solid work" is pointed out as an index of what the members of the Council, just expired, "are capable of accomplishing in the next Council with the knowledge and experience they have acquired." Since the members of the old Council, and particularly the "Liberals", are prepared to stand or fall by their "record" in the Council, let us holding our patience for a moment analyse the "achievements" of the local Council and of the "Liberals" therein.

The leaflet proclaims that the first Council was able to secure "a substantial reduction of Rs. 23¼ lakhs" in the Budget estimates. But the writer discreetly omits to state the amount of the Budget estimates from which the cut was made. The Budget for the year previous to the introduction of Reforms was for about Rs. 13 crores and 10 lakhs, and in the very first year of the Reforms it mounted up at a jump to Rs. 15 crores and 61 lakhs, that is to say, two crores and a half in excess of the Budget of the previous year. The cut, therefore, of Rs. 23¼ lakhs was from a Budget for Rs. 15 crores and 61 lakhs, is about a rupee and a half out of a hundred, and is less than even the moneybrokers' brokerage on loans procured. Yet, the Association advertises it as "solid work of retrenchment achieved by the Council". Our readers need not be reminded that it was this very Council, for which credit is now claimed for having secured a cut of Rs. 23¼ lakhs, that sanctioned two crores and a half for the Development Scheme, and that too at a time when it was faced with a deficit of the same amount. It was this very Council, which is now held up for one's admiration for 'disallowing Rs. 50,000 for the reorganization of subdivisional police and an equal amount for other police arrangements', that quietly sanctioned Rs. 2,24,000 for *revision of the pay* of Imperial and Provincial Services, Rs. 7,00,000 *for increase in the pay* of the police, and Rs. 1,44,000 for *reconstruction* of mounted police. This Council, which is now praised for having refused Rs. 36,000 for the appointment of an Assistant Director of Industries, sanctioned Rs. 3,56,000 for the Industries Department, the abolition of which has been recommended by the members of the Advisory Board, both European and Indian. It was this Council that sanctioned Rs. 1,46,000 out of the Rs. 3,56,000,—"the recurring expenditure on account of working and repairs of trawler, nets etc." Dr. Paranjpye, the leader of the Liberal Party in the Council, chaffed the members opposing the demand on their contumacy, in the manner of the pedagogue. "It is all very well to say," said Dr. Parajpye, "that we want to develop industries. One man wants to develop this industry and another wants to develop another industry. All these things should be done by experts. . . . . It would be a hopeless policy for this Council to follow to refuse to make grants for experimental purposes." The demand was granted, but the experiment failed, and subsequently Dr. Paranjpye had regretfully to admit that "the trawler has been done away with and it is finished"—the trawler which had cost £2,900 sterling, and on the repairs and working of which a huge sum had been sanctioned and spent. May we inquire of Dr. Paranjpye or his ex-Ministerial colleague, Mr. C. V. Mehta, what the whole experiment of the trawler from start to finish has cost the taxpayer?

It was likewise this Council that sanctioned, at the instance of the Education Minister, a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs for the construction of a building for the Forest College at Dharwar, in which 9 Rangers were being trained at an annual cost of Rs. 31,362. This demand for Rs. 3 lakhs out of the estimated cost of Rs. 7 lakhs, was opposed by some members, who were, however, silenced by the Education Minister, who told the Council "we must go on with the building, we are committed to it, we have not come down from another planet to this Council so that we can begin everything afresh." This College scheme, too, had to be abandoned subsequently, and Mr. Hulkoti's inquiry in March last as to "the amount spent on the inauguration and running up-to-date of the Forest College" could elicit from Dr. Paranjpye only the evasive reply, "Information is being obtained." The biggest cut was, however, in respect of the housing of officers. The leaflet says, "the demand for the cost of housing officers was curtailed by Rs. 13 lakhs, that is to say, the grant asked for Rs. 20 lakhs had to be sanctioned at seven lakhs only." The language is amiably and purposely ambiguous, and is intended to mislead the electorate into believing that the demand was reduced by the Council. This extravagant demand for 20 lakhs for the housing of officers, though a reserved matter, was supported by the Education Minister with a disingenuous argument, which would pass muster nowhere except in a schoolboys' debating society. "First of all," said Dr. Paranjpye, "you will increase the efficiency of your Government officers very much indeed. I think it is admitted on all hands that if you house your officers, if you know where they are always to be found, they will be more useful for doing their work." The Government themselves, however, realised the ridiculousness of the demand and readily accepted Rao Saheb Harilal Desai's suggestion that the demand might be reduced to Rs. 7½ lakhs. Who can say that the Council would not have granted the demand for the full amount of Rs. 20 lakhs if placed before it for vote, when it was so warmly supported by the Minister of Education? Such is the "solid work of retrenchment" of the old Council and its "Liberal" members! And this is now, as stated in the leaflet, the "Liberal" representatives in the Council "courageously and fearlessly discharge their duty!"

Notes of the Day.

A Thought for the Day.

His (Gandhi's) great aim is to strip life of its sophistication and reduce it to its own nature—simple, rounded, pure.—

MR. SRINIVASA SASTRI.

The Bengal Deportations.

Mr. J. Chaudhuri effectively turns the tables on the Bengal Government in his second letter to the Press in reply to the latter's communique on the subject of the deportations. He shows how unconvincing and even self-contradictory the official communique is. If the Bengal Government possess, as they say, "definite information of present participation in a revolutionary conspiracy" regarding the persons arrested, the only proper course for them is to prosecute these persons under the conspiracy section of the Penal Code. If it is the contention of Government that a trial in court of law would involve risk to the lives of officers and witnesses, such risk, as Mr. Chaudhuri points out, would be more effectively removed by prosecution and conviction than by arbitrary arrests and detention. Mr. Chaudhuri is upheld in this view by the Repressive Laws Committee, which unanimously came to the conclusion that "the harm created by the retention of arbitrary powers of imprisonment by the Executive, may, as history has shown be greater than the evil which such powers are directed to remedy." The Government of Bengal would appear to be anxious to repudiate this view and go back once again to the old days of absolutism, pure and simple.

A Point of Law.

But apart from the clear breach of faith involved in the action of Lord Lytton's Government, there is a legal aspect of the case which is worth noting. Firstly, as remarked by Mr. Chaudhuri in his previous letter, what is the statutory authority under which Lord Lytton's Government will be placing before the two Judges the "evidence" or information in their hands? The Defence of India Act having been thrown overboard, the machinery which came into existence along with it must be presumed to be extinct also. In the case of the pre-war deportations, no judicial or rather extra-judicial investigation of the kind now contemplated by the Bengal Government was ever held. Hence, it would be interesting to learn from the Government under what statutory authority they are going to make the reference to the two judges as announced. Secondly, as pointed out by Mr. Chaudhuri, if an application for a writ of *habeas corpus* be made before the High Court on behalf of the detenus, it is an open question, whether, in spite of the fact that the clause in *habeas corpus* section of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which ousts the jurisdiction of the High Court in respect of Regulation III of 1818 has not been repealed, the Court would not take judicial notice of the limitations imposed by the Government of India Resolution, and if the limitations have been transgressed, exercise jurisdiction in such cases. Unless we acquiesce in the logic of the "Statesman," which contends that so long as the Regulation remains unrepealed or unmodified in the Statute Book, Government promises count for nothing and the law must continue to be administered as it is, the flagrant violation of the pledge of the Central Government cannot be ignored by the judiciary. Since Mr. Chaudhuri has taken pains to draw attention to the dangers involved in the bad faith of Lord Lytton's Government, he would do well to move the High Court on behalf of anyone of the detenus so as to elicit a judicial verdict on the point he mentions.

The Boycott At Work.

The Municipal Corporation of Bombay has given the lead to municipal and local bodies all over the country by its resolution regarding the boycott of British Empire goods. But the task of the Municipal Corporation in this respect has only been begun by the passing of the resolution: it has to be accomplished by a vigilant and persistent attempt to see that the Executive do not let the resolution remain a pious hope. We are, therefore, glad to see that the representatives of the Nationalist Party in the Standing Committee have lost no time in seeing that the boycott begins to work, at once. At yesterday's meeting the first victory in this respect was registered. The attitude of some members of the Committee, especially of the Municipal Commissioner, in regard to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's resolution brings in relief the obstacles that are likely to be met in carrying into effect the mandate of the Corporation. But we are confident that members of the Nationalist party will be sufficiently vigilant and potent to defeat these obstructive tactics.

State and Industry.

We pointed out on Tuesday that, under the garb of free trade the present attitude of the State towards Indian industry seems to be one of antagonism. The argument has been put forward that the State is safeguarding the interests of the consumers. Such argument has latterly been put before the Tariff Board. It appears that the entity called "consumers" does not exist in any other country except India because otherwise we cannot understand why every Government in the world with the apparent exception of that of the United Kingdom could be so negligent of the interests of this important class. The same sort of camouflage is employed with regard to the argument that both the consumer and the State must purchase in the "cheapest markets." So far as India is concerned, the cat is now out of the bag and the cheapest market is the United Kingdom simply because the United Kingdom is politically dominant in India. No Indian can in future regard with any feeling but that of derision the claim that material from the United Kingdom is the cheapest for India. So far as the consumer is concerned, the cheapest market again usually happens to be the United Kingdom! The complaint of Indian industrialists is that not only does England prevent Indian manufacturers from coming forward by reserving the Indian market for English factories, but she also allows Japanese and Italian and American manufacturers to attack Indian manufacturers in their own country. In the case of India in the economic field nothing is expected except easy compliance with the immediate exigencies of the English industrialists. The policy of the State towards Indian efforts could not be worse than if it were directed day to day by a secret committee of the Federation of British Industries sitting here, crippling the efforts of Indians in one direction, discouraging it in another direction.

A Contrast.

The Punjab Government have turned a deaf ear to the innumerable protests of the Lahore public and the repeated requests of the Municipal Board to remove the Lawrence Statue from the public view. But, let them note the attitude adopted by the authorities in Sydney in a similar circumstance. In the National Art Gallery of New South Wales in Sydney, there was, it seems, a bust representing the Prophet Mohammed, with the following offensive inscription: "Father of Islam, this has a sensual face, selfish and cruel." The bust had been in the gallery for twenty-four years and had escaped the notice of Muslim visitors. Somehow it was noticed and the objectionable character of the bust and the inscription was brought to the notice of the authorities. According to Mr. N. S. Gill, who writes from Sydney to a Lahore contemporary, though out of a total population of about a million the Indian population could be counted on one's fingers. "without minute's delay on receipt of the communication the bust was removed off view and the Indian community informed." Would that the prestige-loving bureaucrats of India, adds Mr. Gill, take a leaf out of the Colonial Government's book! While the authorities in Sydney went out of their way to remove a cause of offence to foreigners sojourning in the Dominion, the authorities in the Punjab persist in wounding the self-respect of the people of their own province.

The Drink Traffic.

There has been a loss in the excise revenue of Assam during 1922-23, but in explaining the causes of the decline, the official reviewer of the administration of the department indulges in mental gymnastics of an extraordinary character. He attributes the loss to the fall in the consumption of opium by 5,217 seers and of ganja by 2427 seers. He does not stop with recording this fact, but proceeds to comment as follows: "Though the result is satisfactory, there are indications that in place of licensed ganja wild ganja, which can be so easily smuggled from the hill districts, is being more widely used, and if that is so, the diversion of revenue from the State to the smugglers is no cause for satisfaction." But the official mind invents an exactly opposite kind of logic to account for the increase in the revenue from country liquor. We are told that the increase in the consumption of this liquor "indicates not more drinking but a return to licit as opposed to illicit sources of supply." If there is a decrease in the revenue from liquor, the same is explained as due to the encroachments of the illicit trade on the licit one, but should there be an increase, the phenomenon is attributed to the return of the consumers to licit practices. In no case, in the view of officials, can any increase or decrease in revenue indicate an increase and decrease in consumption, for to admit such a fact would go against the official pretence that the Government policy aims at steady curtailment of the drink supply. But the pretence has long been exploded and it is, therefore, futile on the part of the Excise Departments to explain away the rise in consumption of liquor in a preposterous fashion as above. The Departments would do well honestly to face the fact that the drink traffic is an evil and that steps should be taken to stamp it out speedily, if by degrees. Considerations of a loss of revenue should not be allowed to divert the attention from the main task of steady curtailment of the sources of supply.

War Trophies.

The Government of Burma have to thank themselves for the curt rejection of their gift of "war trophies" by the Rangoon Municipality. The official or officials responsible for the offer must have little dreamt that even people in "backward" Burma had shaken off their delusions regarding the last War so soon. The summary rejection of the offer without so much as a "thank you," will, therefore, come with a somewhat rude shock to officialdom. But a little reflection should have told the officials that a war trophy, and especially a Turkish war trophy, could not, at this hour of the day, give rise to any sentiments excepting those of indifference in the minds of enlightened patriots. While the British Press with one accord is lamenting the failure of British diplomacy at Lausanne and General Harrington is profuse in his tributes to Turkish bravery in warfare, the offer of a Turkish war trophy seems incongruous in the extreme. In Bengal, also, some war trophies are going a-begging. The Government offered some of the rusty guns, rifles, bayonets, helmets and swords lying in their hands as a gift to the Calcutta Museum, but the Museum authorities have written back to say that they have no room for war trophies. The Government are now engaged in persuading the Municipal Corporation to accept the gift, but we shall not be surprised if the latter body too is unwilling to keep the trophies. Instead of parading these trophies in this unedifying fashion, why not sell them by public auction and enrich the depleted State coffers? That would be the wisest course to follow in the present circumstances since the problem of financial poverty and of the disposal of these trophies would alike be solved at a stroke!

GERMAN CURRENCY.

GOVT.'S NEW SCHEME.

RENTENMARK TO BE ISSUED.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Berlin.—Under the dictatorial powers conferred by the Emergency Law, Government has decided to launch a new currency scheme on similar lines to those suggested last month. The new unit of currency, however will be called *Rentenmark* instead of *Boudenmark* as was previously proposed. The Rentenmark will be issued by the new privately owned bank called the Rentenbank and the currency will be backed by gold securities. The Rentenbank will place twelve hundred million rentenmarks at the disposal of the Government. Paper marks will also be legal tender.—Reuter.

MUELLER'S PROHIBITION.

SAXON GOVT'S UNSUCCESSFUL PROTEST.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Berlin.—The Saxon Government has unsuccessfully protested to Berlin against Von Mueller's prohibition. Mueller has further incurred Saxon displeasure by forbidding the Congress of the Saxon and Thuringian workmen's Councils to take place at Dresden on October 18th.

The "Vorwaerts" roundly condemns the one-sidedness of the State Emergency provisions which, it complains, are chiefly applied to the states where Government includes Socialists whereas Bavaria goes scot free. President Ebert has renounced half of his special allowance in view of the "seriousness of the times."—Reuter.

GERMAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRS.

INSTRUCTED TO INTERVIEW M. POINCARE.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Paris.—The German Charge D'Affairs has been instructed to seek another interview with M. Poincare.—Reuter.

CUTTING OFF GERMANY FROM RUHR

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Berlin.—A semi-official statement dealing with the non-fulfilment of expectations as regards the resumption of work on the railways declares, the continuation of the Franco-Belgian railway *regie* is not justified and it aims only at cutting off Germany politically from the Ruhr.—Reuter.

BREAD RIOTS IN GERMANY.

POLICE DISPERSE CROWDS.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Berlin:—The sudden jump in the price of loaf from thirty-four million to four eighty million marks has infuriated the people in Berlin. The police dispersed the crowds of bread demonstrators at various centres to-day without difficulty. Hitherto they have been unable to deal with the organised bands of young men and women who dash into shops, seize bread, and disappear before the arrival of the police.

The police at Leipsig to-day attacked the crowds with baton after a number of shops had been looted.—Reuter.

Berlin.—A demonstration of unemployed in front of the Town Hall collided with the police. Three demonstrators were wounded by revolver fire. Demonstrations elsewhere in the city were suppressed without bloodshed.—Reuter.

COMMUNIST LEADERS ARRESTED.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Berlin:—A hundred Communist leaders were arrested at Hildeshim Alfeld in the Province of Hanover for attempting to hold a Congress of Workmen's Councils.—Reuter.

M. MASARYK IN PARIS,

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Paris.—Cordial speeches were exchanged at a dinner given by M. Millerand in honour of M. Masaryk. President of Czecho-Slovakia, who visiting Paris, then London, M. Masaryk declared France could rely on them in evil days as well as good. He agreed with M. Poincare that the reparations and other Treaty obligations must be completely fulfilled. A brilliant, reception followed.—Reuter.

THE CESAREWITCH.

WON BY ROSE PRINCE.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The Cesarewitch has resulted as follows:—

Rose Prince—1st.

Teresina—2nd.

Ceylonese—3rd.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Alterations in the Csarewitch probables:—Bessema (Childs), Sailor Son (R. James), Mrs. Fall (McLachlan), Port Light ( ). Add. Arravale (Brennan). Adorna (Dick). Hard Battle (O'Neale), Bobanbob (H. Leach).

Omit—Norseman, Light Dragoon was scratched at nine to-day.—Reuter.

New York.—The Federal Court has appointed receivers for the Columbia Gramophone Company. The assets are estimated at 19 million dollars and the liabilities at 21 millions.—Reuter.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required. since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

WIRELESS DEVELOPMENT.

MARCONI DIFFERS WITH POST OFFICE.

NEGOTIATIONS BROKEN DOWN.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

In the course of to-day's conference Sir Laming Worthington Evans lifted the veil from the wireless controversy. He declared differences had arisen over the division of traffic between Government and Marconi stations. An agreement had practically been reached in July but the Company had now changed its mind and rejected the arrangement. Meantime Government were hurrying on the completion of its station which would be ready for operation before the end of next year. He was of opinion incidentally that at the present stage of development wireless did not provide either as accurate or reliable a means of swift communication as cables. Moreover it was open to interception. Therefore he did not share their enthusiasm that wireless should supplant cables. It would only supplement them. Nevertheless he was convinced that the enormous potentialities for improvement in up-to-date wireless service would improve the existing capacity for communication and tend ultimately to the reduction of rates.

The breakdown of agreement supervened notwithstanding the fact that he acceded to the company's strong reference for pooling, despite his own dislike for the system. He regretted Messrs. Marconi's last moment action had caused an unjustifiable delay but he did not wish to press the scheme for joint working if they were definitely opposed to it and he indicated that Government were prepared to divide the services on a regional basis. For example the services to Canada and South Africa would be conducted by Government station while Marconis' would handle the Indian and the Australian traffic. He declared that it was essential that in sacrificing statutory monopoly Government should reserve sufficient commercial traffic for the station to operate. The Government station would not be less efficient than Marconi's and he hoped the Canadain and South African governments would see their way to concur in the proposal he was making.

The Empire Press Union to-day discussed the wireless deadlock between the Post Office and Marconi's Mr. Robert Donald and Lord Burnham reviewed the position and it was resolved strongly to press the matter on the attention of the Dominion premiers. The Imperial deputation from the Union is to be received by the Economic Conference. It is hoped the Prime Minister will also be present Mr. Robert Donald at to-day's discussion emphasised that the wireless field was becoming dangerously narrowed by the enterprise shown by other countries and expressed dissatisfaction at the prolonged delay of the Post Office in reaching a decision.—Reuter.

MAILS TO INDIA.

SHORTENING OF TIMING.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

In justification of Government's action in turning down reversion to Brindisi and Taranto for transhipment of mails Sir Laming Worthington Evans declared the Indian mail was now 24 hours longer than before the war. Only half of this was attributable to the shortening of sea passage and the remainder due to shuttle boats between Port Said and Brindisi having been sold from the service. It would be extremely expensive to replace them. Apart from that the Italian railways were notably unpunctual and it was doubtful whether they would maintain pre-war timing. Overland transit through Italy would cost 50 or 70 thousand sterling per annum while the problematical saving of 20 hours would land mails in Bombay in the evening or night and would have little or no effect in accelerating delivery.—Reuter.

He announced that Government had turned down the proposal to revert to the Italian port for transhipment of Eastern mails on the ground that it was doubtful whether the step would result in acceleration—or, in the alternative, whether any acceleration would be sufficient to compensate the very heavy additional cost. He paid a tribute to the improvement in the Eastern Telegraph Company's cable services whereby pre-war efficiency had now been restored. All important destinations in India and Australia could now be reached on an average in three to four hours.—Reuter.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE CONFERENCE

LONDON, Oct. 16

This afternoon's session of the Conference heard a statement of the Postmaster-General dealing with the unsatisfactory situation of the Imperial mail, cable, and wireless communications. The Conference then passed resolutions firstly, that the representatives of the Dominions and India should be associated with the Imperial Communications Committee which had hitherto been British; secondly, that all support should be given to the State-owned Pacific cable, and, thirdly, that preference should be accorded to British companies in connection with Empire wireless communication.—Reuter.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor of the United Provinces arrived at Allahabad on Tuesday, and is expected to stay there till the 20th instant when he will leave for Lucknow.—A.P.

"WE ACCEPT THE CHALLENGE."

NEW AKALI WORKING COMMITTEE'S STATEMENT.

DETERMINATION TO HOLD SIKH LEAGUE SESSION.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 17.

A telephone message received from Amritsar states:—It is understood that the Secretary and the President of the Sikh League Reception Committee at Jullundar have been served with notice under Section 144 to refrain from speaking in any political meeting or to hold any political demonstration. It is further understood that the Sikh League Pandal, Gandhi Mandap, has been blockaded by the police. Two days ago, it is alleged, the camps were actually removed by the police, but were reinstalled by the public. The Sikhs still assert that they will hold the Sikh League Session.

Another Jatha of 25 left for Nabha this morning.

Sardar Gopal Singh Sagri, who was arrested at Lyallpur, has been brought to Amritsar. Sardar Piara Singh of Hoshiarpur has also been brought to Amritsar. The police are now searching the whereabouts of Bhagwat Jaswant Singh and Sardar Sohan Singh Josh, important officials of the Sikh League.

NEW WORKING COMMITTEE.

Nine members of the Prabandhak Committee issued the following declaration today:—

"We, the undersigned, have been duly constituted as the Working Committee of the S. G. P. C. and do hereby declare that we accept the challenge offered by the Government declaring the S. G. P. C. as an unlawful Association and do hereby undertake to carry on the policy chalked out by the S. G. P. C. in its resolution passed in the meeting of 5th and 6th July, 1923. We identify ourselves with the causes and means and objects of the members arrested under the Punjab Government notification dated 13th October, declaring the S. G. P. C. as an unlawful Association. We further confirm all acts for which the members have been arrested and shall continue the work carried out by them."

Signed Tara Singh, Kartar Singh, Mehtab Singh, Mangal Singh, Gurbux Singh, Santa Singh, Chanda Singh, Ujagar Singh and Bola Singh.

The following office-bearers have been elected to-day:—Sardar Bawel Singh as Acting President of the S. G. P. C. and Sardar Tara Singh, Acting Secretary.

SITUATION IN AMRITSAR.

AKALIS POURING INTO THE CITY.

(From our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, Oct. 16.

An S. G. P. C. communique announces the arrests of the following gentlemen at Jullundur:—1. Sardar Hari Singh of Jullundur, 2. Sardar Bal Singh, Chairman Reception Committee Sikh League, 3. Sodhi Pritam Singh of Anandpur 4. Sardar Piara Singh (Canada returned.) Later reports mentioned that Sardar Shersingh Giani and Sardar Tejasingh Jathedar of the Akal Takht have also been placed under arrest.

WORK GOING ON AS USUAL.

The hearing of the case against the Akali leaders will commence on the 26th October and Mr. Anderson has been appointed as Special Magistrate for the purpose. In the meantime the local situation shows little change. The work of the Shromani Gurdwara Committee proceeds as usual unchecked by the arrests. Diwans are being daily held attended by vast concourses of people at which announcements are made from the Akal Takht and speeches delivered. Large bands of Akalis have been pouring into the city and processions have been going round the streets singing songs and delivering speeches.

AEROPLANE HOVERING OVER THE CITY.

An aeroplane flew over the city yesterday and was noticed throwing handbills criticising the attitude of the Gurdwara Committee in regard to the Nabha question, and declaring Government's intention to instal the Tikka Sahib when he comes of age.

NEW WORKING COMMITTEE.

It is understood that the new Working Committee of the Shromani Gurdwara Committee have already been formed and is about to notify its formation and the time and place of its meeting.

DR. KITCHLEW'S CALL.

AKALI LEADERS RELEASED AND REARRESTED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, October 17.

A telephone message received from Amritsar states that Dr. Kitchlew has sent a telegram to Pandit Malaviya, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. C. R Das to come over to Amritsar to give legal advice in the case against the Akali leaders.

The members of the office of the S. G. P. C. are stated to have been removed to Lahore. The number of those arrested upto this evening is 35. The search of the "Akali" office was finished to-day and the police left place removing some documents whose nature is not known. A Jatha of 25 left for Jaito to-day.

A morning Dewan was held at Akal Takht while the night Dewan is being held at Gurukabagh where speeches criticising Government's policy were made but no important person is coming forward.

RELEASED AND REARRESTED.

Sardar Sarmukh Singh, Presdent Shiromani Akali Dal, Sardar Gopal Singh, General Secretary, Central Sikh League, Sardar Gurcharan Singh, Secretary S. G. P. C. who were arrested under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code at Hoshiarpur for being members of the enquiry committee that was deputed by the S. G. P. C. to enquire into the alleged excesses committed on the Akalis in Doaba are understood to have been released. It is further understood that they were forthwith rearrested in connection with the present conspiracy case and they have been brought to Amritsar.

CENTRAL SIKH LEAGUE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 16.

A news from Lyallpur states that the forthcoming session of the Central Sikh League which was to have been held at Jullundur has been postponed but no confirmation of this has been received.

POONA CONGRESS ELECTION INCIDENT.

ANOTHER VERSION.

Mr. D. V. Divekar, Maharashtra Swaraj Party, Poona writes:—

Misleading reports are being published in papers as to the incidents at the time of the Poona City Congress elections. It was announced that on Sunday the 14th elections would be held by ballot of office-bearers of the City Congress Committee and representatives on District and Provincial Committees. The present office bearers who are No-Changers had arranged everything to facilitate elections of their own men and throw obstacles in the way of the other party. Lists of members were not published and were not given to Pro-change Party. Seats as well as nomination days of the representatives on District Congress Committee were not published in any paper. New members of their party were entered on the list after due date. During the day of election a protest embodying these objections was sent to the President and when he refused to entertain it, members of Prochange Party refused to record their votes and went away. In the evening a meeting of the General Body was announced to commence at 6-30. Members of Prochange Party attended the meeting with a view to lodge their protests as detailed above, and to move amendments when scrutineers would be proposed and election results would be submitted for the approval of the General Body and thus get new elections made under proper and right conditions. But to their surprise they were told at 6-30 that the meeting was called not to appoint scrutineers, not to submit elections for approval of the General Body, but simply to hear results declared. "UNPRECEDENTED PROCEDURE."

This was obviously strange, unprecedented and illegal. Prochange members asked the meeting to commence work and raised the above objections as point of order. Propositions were moved by Messrs. D. V. Gokhale, Kavade, Gadgil and Dr. Palsule to the effect that the elections should not be considered valid because seats and nomination days of District Congress Committees were not published at all and for other illegalities stated above. But the President without any regard to ordinary well-recognised procedure of the meeting ruled all points of order and propositions out of order. He asked Mr. S. D. Deo to take the election results. This procedure was again objected to. One member just near the President's table raised the same objection and asked the President to give his ruling. However, when Mr. Deo persisted in reading he asked him to wait till the ruling was given and hold his hand over the printed sheet upon which Mr. Deo caught hold of the member's throat and a scuffle issued. Several No-Changers attacked that member and he fell down suffocated and unconscious under their blows on head and chest. The police were called in, but the scuffle was over by the time. The member was treated by Dr. Palsule and after a good deal of efforts he recovered. It must be remembered that Mr. Deo is a Secretary of the M. P. C. Committee and a member of the A. I. C. Committee and also poses as a non-violent Satyagrahi. In order to justify his brutal seizure of the member's throat a lie was invented that the member attacked had swallowed the printed sheet. It can be seen, however, that it was not possible to swallow a printed sheet and that too within a period of fifteen seconds. Further there was no object in swallowing it because there were hundreds of copies of the sheet. The member attacked has published a point blank contradiction of the allegation of swallowing the paper and the Doctor has testified to it. Besides the very paper was found near the table of the President and now is in the possession of a gentleman here. All this gives a lie direct to the allegation deliberately invented by the No-Change Party to wriggle out of the situation created by their violence. The President insisted upon declaring the names and several members left the meeting in protest. Those who remained again protested and under their protest the result of elections was declared and meeting ended in uproar.

THE SWARAJ PARTY.

PLAN OF ACTION IN THE LEGISLATURES

PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU'S MANIFESTO.

(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 17.

Pandit Motilal Nehru, as General Secretary of the Swarajya Party, has issued a comprehensive election party manifesto. It begins by explaining the position of the party within the Congress and the true effect of the compromise Resolution of the special session. Dealing with the real nature of the reforms it describes them as a mere blind to further the selfish interests of England, the real object being to keep Indians permanently in a subservient position to Britain and expresses the party's resolve to carry on nonviolent non-co-operation until the present system of Government is radically changed. It proceeds to state that the Council section of the party is open even to those who are not non-cooperators provided they sign the Congress creed and undertake to be bound by the rules of the party regarding Councils.

A FORMAL DEMAND.

The ultimate goal of the party is described as Swarajya but, as a preliminary to its attainment, the party will claim immediate effective control of the existing machinery and system of Government. The party will not concern itself "with trivial reforms in the various departments of administration to be obtained by grace of Government but will insist on transference of power to effect the necessary reforms from the bureaucracy to the people themselves." The elected members will frame a demand on these lines and formally present it to Government before commencement of the session. The manifesto proceeds:—"We take the position of the Government of India to be precisely what the late Lord Morley said it was viz. that of 'Agent of the British Cabinet.'" The demand will be formally addressed to the Principal through the accredited Agent soon after the election. It will be an offer of terms which the Agent can accept or refuse on behalf of the Principal or take such other action as advised. If Government rejects the demand summarily the party will resort to "uniform continuous and consistent obstruction with a view to make Government through the Assembly and Councils impossible." But if Government agrees to entertain the demand the party will appoint representatives to carry on negotiations. The manifesto declares that obstructive tactics will be employed against Government only and not against other non-official members whom the party will help in measures opposed by Government, the chief object being to defeat Government. The Indian agriculturist is assured of unswering loyalty and the land-owning classes are asked to dispel all doubts and misgivings about the party, which, it is stated, "believes that it is only by serving the true interests of both that it can find a solid basis for Swarajya and is pledged to stand by the one as firmly as by the other in its hour of need." It welcomes nationalist zemindars who intend contesting the elections as comrades in arm, provided they co-operate with the party.

APPEAL FOR FAIR PLAY.

The manifesto points out that the party starts on the campaign with a heavy handicap and offers Government the opportunity to remove disqualifications imposed on many of its best men to make the elections a fair test of the real feeling in the country. "But if Government, which boasts of having conceded a substantial measure of responsible government to the people of India, cannot have the courage to admit men of tried merit and undoubted patriotism into the legislatures of the country it stands self-condemned." The manifesto concludes by appealing to the people to stand by the party in the elections by returning its candidates and thereby helping to expose the fraud perpetrated during the last three years in their names."

THE NABHA ARRESTS

Mr. A. T. Gidwani writes:—

The full text of Nabha Administrator's order of expulsion given in the A. P. message from Delhi is misleading. The first part which reads: "I hereby direct that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. S. Santanam and Mr. A. T. Gidwani to leave Nabha State territory forthwith and further that they are forbidden to return thereto without my express permission" is the complete order as it was read and shown to us. The second part which reads: "It is stated that if they return to the State in disobedience of the order of expulsion they render themselves liable to have the sentence of the Court now in suspension immediately put into effect against them" is not a part of the order as communicated to us.

It is needless to remind the world that we are liable to serve the sentence if we go back to Nabha without permission. As a matter of fact we can be made to serve the sentence even if we go with permission. For the sentence was awarded to us for our past crimes for which we were tried and convicted. It has no relation to our future conduct. If we return to Nabha, the Administrator should really add another six months to our sentence for violation of his new order of expulsion and so let us have three years.

COMING ELECTIONS.

VOTE FOR BEST MEN.

TO SMASH COUNCILS.

Under the auspices of the Swaraj Party, a public meeting was held at the Khatav Mansion last night, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding, when speeches were made on "The Coming Elections."

Mr. Patel said the second term of the Reforms would commence from January next. Hitherto, because of the Congress resolutions, they had considered the Councils not to be representative of the people, and although an overwhelming majority of voters had refused to vote a number of persons had entered the Councils. Although the outsiders and Government considered them representative bodies, Indians knew that they were not representative of the public. While they had no power to do any good, they had immense power of doing harm. They had strongly supported Government in their repressive policy, and not raised even their little finger to support the N. C. O.'s. The resolution for the due punishment of officers who had taken part in the Martial Law regime in the Punjab was brought forward in the Assembly, and Government appealed to the mover to withdraw it, with the result that Dyer and his like were getting thousands of rupees out of the tax-payers' monies. The Punjab wrongs were the topic of everyday discussion in India, and the Press was full of it. The Congress had included them in the triple demands; and when the resolution was brought forward in the Assembly it was withdrawn on the appeal of Government and the speech made then by the mover was most undignified and most unworthy. They might say the member was not their representative, but he was there still.

MAKE AMENDS.

Again, in 1921, when a resolution was brought forward for the non-interference by Government, in the N. C. O. movement, it was thought by Lord Chelmsford to be one of the most foolish things, non-officials got up in the Assembly and supported Government's policy, thus strengthening the hands of Government. Similarly, when 30,000 or 40,000 Indians were sent to jail under some of the new or old Acts, a resolution was brought forward for a Round Table Conference, but it was defeated. Let them remember that the flower of the Indian nation was then in jail—men like Lala Lajpatrai, Messrs. Das, Nehru and others. And yet they did not want them to be released. They had again spent lakhs of rupees on pageants when the Duke and the Prince came. They had given lakhs of rupees to the Empire Exhibition. They were the enemies of N. C. O. and they had fought N. C. O. at every stage and every step in the co-operation with Government. They might say those members were not their representatives. Yet they had done all that harm to India and Indians. In 1924, when new members were chosen by the voters they could not say that they were not their representatives, for the Congress had permitted them to vote. They were allowed by the Congress to give their votes, and if the elected members did not do their duty the voters could not say afterwards that the members did not represent them. No one would believe them even if they said so. Were they going to send the same old type of representatives into the Legislatures? Some of them were not inclined to vote, because they did not believe in the Councils. But let them remember that by declining to vote they were strengthening the position of those very men whom they did not want to see in the Councils.

VOTE FOR TRUE N. C. O.'S.

Therefore, let them give their votes to those who would truly and faithfully represent them! Let them not send men who would give addresses to Viceroys and Dukes and Governors! Let them only send men who were determined and staunch N. C. O.'s! They wanted to carry N. C. O. everywhere and in everything. The N. C. O.'s went there to fight, and what was N. C. O. if it did not mean fighting with the bureaucracy? The only way before them now was to oust those who had used the Councils for the only purpose for which they could be used, namely, for doing immense harm to India. Indians should only co-operate with Government when it was ready to do what the National Congress wanted it to do. If they sent the old members again they would join hands with Government and smash the N. C. O.'s, instead of the N. C. O.'s smashing their Government. He asked them to look at the past career of every candidate before giving him votes. There were men who had now come forward in the guise of "nation-builders" and who said the attainment of Swaraj was suicidal to them. Those were the people who were reported in the "Times of India." Only they were addressing audiences of a little more than a dozen or so. The Anglo-Indian Press, Moderates, the Capitalists and the Government were determined to smash the Nationalists. If the public wanted to smash that unholy combination let Indians arise and go to the polls and drive them out of the Councils! That was the only way they could help N. C. O. Did they know who their representatives were all these years? Dr. Fernandez! (Laughter.) They must be ashamed of themselves and of their representative and then again there were Dr. K. E. Dadachanji and Mr. Dumasia! Now they had 13 candidates! But they had to elect only three members. Ten out of the 13 were Municipal Corporators, and let them look at their work. He was the President of the Municipal Nationalist Party of which only a member of the Congress and a member of the Corporation only could be a member. They had 40 members, and the question of questions was how many of those ten were members of the Nationalist Party? Here were tried men, on the other hand, who were members of the Congress, and who had proved their worth and work. He asked them as President of

(Continued on next page.)

MATERIALS FOR SANITARY FITTINGS.

NO BRITISH GOODS TO BE USED.

RESOLUTION PASSED BY STANDING COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, last evening, prolonged consideration was given to a letter from the Municipal Commissioner regarding tenders received for the construction of underground conveniences at Victoria square (Bhatia Baugh.) Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved an amendment that fresh tendors be invited with instructions that goods to be tendered should not be British Empire articles. When this amendment was under discussion, Mr. Jamnadas was repeatedly interrupted by members, with the result that he complained to the Chairman that he was not allowed to speak by the members. When Mr. Jamnadas began addressing the meeting, the Commissioner quietly walked out of the Hall and was heard to remark that he had more important work to attend to in his office. He would, however, attend the meeting after Mr. Jamnadas had finished his speech. This remark of the Commissioner startled Mr. Jamnadas, who immediately retorted. "You may go. After the discussion of the item is finished, I shall send a peon". The retort of Mr. Jamnadas produced an electric effect upon the Commissioner, who immediately resumed his seat. The mover of the amendment then, had his say on the matter. In view of Mr. Boman Behram's amendment that the Commissioner be requested to see that in the matter of sanitary fittings, no articles other than manufactured in Italy, America or Germany be made use of, provided that the materials so employed are quite good; Mr. Jamnadas withdrew his amendment. Mr. Boman-Behram's amendment was ultimately passed by the Committee as a substantive proposition.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday. Mr. R. M. Chinoy presiding. Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner dated the 15th of October 1923 regarding tenders received for the construction of underground conveniences at Victoria Square (Bhattia Baug). The Commissioner in his letter proposed to accept the lowest tender for Rs. 1,13,202 from Mr. Jiwaji Kassamji, subject to the sanction of the Standing Committee, under section 69 (c) of the Municipal Act to the necessary contract being entered into with him. The total cost of the work at the rates of the lowest tenderer amounted to Rs. 1,13,202 and exceeded the estimated cost of the work viz. Rs. 1,08,600 sanctioned under Corporation resolution of 14th February 1921 by Rs. 4,602. He also requested for the approval of the Corporation to the enhanced cost of the work viz. 1,13,202. The cost of the work could be met partly from the provision of Rs. 10,09,000 made in the Loan Works Budget for the current year and partly from a provision of Rs. 4,200 proposed to be made in the Loan Works Budget for the ensuing year.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved an amendment that fresh tenders be invited with instructions that goods to be tendered should not be British Empire articles.

In moving the amendment, Mr. Mehta said that in view of the resolution passed by the Corporation the other day, fresh tenders should be invited saying that articles manufactured in British Empire should not be used.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee seconded the amendment.

Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy said that the resolution of the Corporation had not been circulated to the members of the Standing Committee, and therefore, the amendment of Mr. Jamnadas was quite out of order. Besides, the work of construction woud be considerably delayed, if the amendment of Mr. Mehta was passed.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta:—"Never mind, I can stand the delay. I thought that the resolution of the Corporation was known to the members of the Committee."

The Municipal Commissioner said that it was the business of the Standing Committee to see whether to accept the opinion of the Corporation or not. He had invited tenders for steel work and that the lowest British tender was Rs. 2,56,83,316-10-0 and the lowest German tender was Rs. 3,51,24,000. They would be required to give him a crore of rupees more, if they wanted him to carry out their wishes.

Mr. Tairsee assured the Commissioner that they could get steel from Germany at cheaper rates than from British manufacturers.

The Chairman pointed out that articles of British manufacture worth Rs. 11,000 were required for the construction of underground conveniences.

Mr. Haveliwalla:—"If Mr. Jamnadas wants to boycott every English article, let him boycott also the English language".

Mr. Jamnadas:—"That's a childish argument."

Chairman:—"order, order".

The Chairman, then, remarked that the matter was advertised six months ago and the Corporation passed the boycott resolution only three days ago.

At this stage Mr. Jamnadas said that he had not finished his arguments in support of his amendment.

As Mr. Jamnadas was addressing, the Municipal Commissioner quietly walked out of his chair and was heard to remark that he had more important work to attend to in his office. He would, however, attend the meeting after Mr. Jamnadas had finished his speech.

Mr. Jamnadas to the Commissioner:—"You may go; after the discussion of the item is finished, I shall send a peon to you".

The Commissioner, who remained standing behind the Chairman all the while listening to the retort of Mr. Jamnadas, immediately went back to his chair and resumed his seat.

Mr. Jamnadas:—"The Commissioner wants to retire; Mr. Haveliwalla wants to speak; how can I speak?"

The Chairman, then asked Mr. Haveliwalla to be quiet and allowed Mr. Jamnadas to speak.

Mr. Jamnadas, then, resuming his speech said that the question of Rs. 11,000 was quite immaterial. But the point at issue was that in view of the resolution recently passed by the Corporation, they could not allow any British Empire goods to enter the shores of Bombay.

AN AMENDMENT.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram, then, moved another amendment that the Commissioner be requested to see that in the matter of sanitary fittings no articles other than manufactured in Italy, America or Germany be made use of, provided that the materials so employed are quite good.

The Chairman pointed out that Mr. Boman Behram could not move a second amendment according to the rules of the Committee.

Mr. Boman Behram, then, asked Mr. Jamnadas to withdraw his amendment in favour of his.

Mr. Jamnadas having withdrawn his amendment, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas seconded Mr. Boman Behram's amendment.

The amendment was, next put to the vote and carried. It was, subsequently passed as a substantive proposition.

ADDRESS TO IN-COMING GOVERNOR.

The Committee, next, gave consideration to the following Corporation resolution:—

"That the Corporation do vote a cordial Address of Welcome to Lieut.-Col. the Right Hon. Leslie Orme Wilson, P.C., C.M.G., D.S.O., Governor-Designate of this Presidency on his arrival in Bombay. That the Corporation will be prepared on the recommendation of the Standing Committee to sanction a grant for the illumination of the Address and for a silver casket and other incidental charges."

The Chairman moved that the sanction be granted.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta opposing the resolution said that the address to the Governor should not be printed on British paper and with British Ink.

Mr. Tairsee said that he had no objection to the resolution being passed, provided the address was printed with Indian ink.

The resolution was, then, put to the vote and passed, Mr. Jamnadas being the only dissentient.

The meeting was, then, dissolved.

BURDEN OF UNEMPLOYMENT

GOVT. SCHEME FOR RELIEF.

LEAFIELD, midnight Oct. 16.

Sir Montague Barlow, Minister of Labour speaking in London this afternoon dealt at length with the Government's plans for dealing with unemployment during the coming winter. He pointed out that this country had been carrying a terrible burden of unemployment for the last three years. The figures of unemployment were, he said, at present 80,000 better than at the corresponding period of last year, the number of wholly unemployed being 1,251,600. Sir M. Barlow referred to "the historic occasion developing before our eyes" namely, meaning the Imperial Economic Conference. He said "we are looking to that Conference and to the development of relations with the Dominions for much success in future both in redistribution of our man-power and organisation of our markets." He expressed satisfaction that Mr. Bruce, the Premier of Australia had given unhesitating support to this idea and he thought it was a practicable proposal that great towns like London, Liverpool and Manchester and Birmingham and such places as Universities and Trade Unions should acquire with the approval of the Dominion authorities great tracts across the seas for themselves where their strong able-bodied ex-solders could settle. He advised formation of village settlements from London or Liverpool across the seas sending out of best young life of the community to form replicas of home community in new lands.

Sir M. Barlow then dealt on how Government proposed to spend 50 millions sterling or even higher sum on schemes calculated to provide employment. 14 millions will be devoted as was announced by Joynson-Hicks Minister of Health yesterday to building and construction of roads and bridges on which 27 millions has already been spent during the last three years. The Minister concluded "of the vast sum of 50 millions all but very small proportion will go not in old fashioned kind of relief work of unproductive character. It will go for the production and stimulation of trade along normal lines with the object of securing ordinary produces, steel and so forth, made in ordinary way and at ordinary rates of pay. I think this is the policy which will do much more than any relief work of ordinary old-fashioned kind can possibly be expected to do".—(B. O. W.).

Speaking on Export Credit schemes and trade facilities, Sir Montague Barlow said it was interesting to find that India was availing herself of opportunities afforded. Thus the textile firm of Messrs. Tata and Co., were receiving a guarantee of a million pounds for a new issue with a view to extension.—Reuter.

SIR W. JOYNSON HICKS ON UNEMPLOYMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Sir William Joynson Hicks speaking at Hounslow on the question of unemployment said in addition to relief work already proceeding the Cabinet had authorised further expenditure of 14 million sterling making a total of approximately 40 millions. Larke stock of iron and steel in the Ruhr was waiting to be dumped much below British manufacturing price and constituted a menace which it would be a stupendous folly for Government to allow. He foreshadowed placing of orders for reconstruction of 150 bridges in a few weeks including a two mile road bridge across the Tay at Dundee, costing nearly a million sterling and said they saw an immediate possibility of placing orders totalling 2½ millions with the steel trade.—Reuter.

VICEROY'S THREAT TO "WRECKERS."

"REFORMS" WOULD BE IN ABEYANCE.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS WILL FAIL.

RELY ON ENGLAND'S "JUSTICE" AND "FAIR-PLAY!"

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, October 17.

Lord Reading made an impressive and important speech at Chelmsford Club to-night. He said that it had been his special charge to assist and guide India to further progress in parliamentary institutions. India's progress depended mainly on the cooperation of the people and the impression produced in the British Parliament when the reforms again came before them for consideration. Sometimes he wondered if these aspects were always in the minds of those who desired India's advancement. He could not view with complete unconcern the various propositions and suggestions indicating the action which might be adopted when the newly-elected Legislative Assembly commenced its session. He wanted solemnly to warn any who might enter the Assembly for the purpose of wrecking the Constitution that this could only achieve at its highest realisation a paralysis of the reformed constitution. It would check the onward march and be a severe blow to their reforms but it would not paralyse the Government for this would continue as before Only the reformed constitution would be in abeyance. And what would be the effect on the British people and on those who had persistently striven for representative Government?

Referring to the proposals for India's withdrawal from the Empire Exhibition and for the boycott of British goods on account of Kenya position he said the Secretary of State would have the fullest opportunity to represent India's views regarding immigration rules and again he was troubled as to the effect the boycott proposal would have on the British public and Parliament. By withdrawal, India only would be the sufferer. There was nothing to gain and everything to lose. The boycott would absolutely fail in the intended effect and not advance India's cause. It would be far better, he said, to trust to the sense of fairplay and justice which was so strong a characteristic of the British people.

SIR M. SHAFI ON THE SITUATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 17.

At a dinner to His Excellency Lord Reading given by the Chelmsford Club to-night, Sir Mahomed Shafi, President, in the course of proposing the toast of the guest of the evening said: "A fortnight ago, Lord Reading completed the first half of his Viceroyalty and to-day the Indian political conditions were comparatively brighter. His Excellency had devoted the first half of his term of office to a study of the complicated Indian political conditions and to the maturing of his own plans concerning the fulfilment of the pledge of new goal of the British policy in India. He was now on the threshold of a second half when a practical shape could be given to those plans".

The speaker, after referring to non-cooperation, spoke on the financial stringency and pointed out the Inchcape recommendations and said that they could not be carried out in a single year. Taxation and retrenchment were therefore two processes applied. There might have been room for honest difference of opinion regarding particular form of taxation but there could be no question regarding the beneficent purpose His Excellency had in view and the beneficial results of the combined process which had already been achieved. With further retrenchments, they would be able to advance the welfare of the people.

STATUS OF INDIANS OVERSEAS.

DR. SAPRU INTERVIEWS DOMINION REPRESENTATIVES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LONDON, October 17.

Reuter understands that in connection with the status of Indians Overseas Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru had an interview with Mr. Massey to-day, the outcome of which is regarded as very satisfactory. He dines with the Archbishop of Canterbury to-night and interviews Mr. Mackenzie King to-morrow and hopes to obtain the latter's approval to the proposals which Dr. Sarpu intends to place before the Imperial Conference regarding Indians overseas. The proposals have received much support from Britain and India, including that of Mr. Sastri.

(Note.—A forecast of the abovementioned proposals contained in Reuter telegram of October 13th stated.—"There is reason to believe that the proposals will follow the line of each Dominion appointing local committees to investigate possibilities of giving effect to the resolution adopted by the Imperial Conference in 1921." etcetera.)—Reuter.

SIR T. B. SAPRU CONFERS WITH KING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, October 17.

The "Leader" learns Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has been accidentally poisoned at a dinner. He is much better, and there is no ground for anxiety.

The "Leader's" special London correspondent wires that at a reception held after the King's dinner at Buckingham Palace to the Imperial Conference delegates and representatives, Their Majesties honoured Sir T. B. Sapru with a long conversation as also other royalties.

"HOW INDIA IS BLED WHITE"

(Continued from column 6.)

India. The Government of India had admitted that up to now 27 crorers of articles were bought from England for India, through the Secretary of State and the High Commissioner for India.

TRANSPORTATION.

The third factor was transportation. This meant railway and mercantile marine. So far, the railways in India were managed by companies, in spite of public opinion to the contrary, that they should be owned by the State. The reason why railways were not owned by the State was that in that case the railways would be under the control of the Legislative Assembly who will not tolerate the partiality shown to the European merchants in India. The European firms got preference from the railway companies which were denied to Indian tradesmen. Another way of transportation was by mercantile marine. In mercantile marine time was when India had 40,000 small boats of her own. Now there was not one decent Indian Company who could compete with the European interest. In India to kill Indian mercantile marine or even any effort in that direction they had a combination of B. I. S. N. and the P. and O. who had a tremendous force of capital and backing of the Government. The result was that every year this combination of European marine took away from India 50 crores, of rupees in the way of freight from Indian merchants. When India aspired to have her own mercantile marines the European Chambers of Commerce were surprised that Indians should think of a mercantile marine of their own.

MILITARY OCTOPUS.

Then the fourth point was the Military Policy of the Government. In 1857/8 the military expenditure was Rs. 13 crores. When the war broke out it went to Rs. 31 crores, and now it stood at the colossal figure of Rs. 73 crores per year. The Government to pacify public agitation promised to Indianise eight regiments, but hardly a year had passed of that promise and they were told that it would take at least 88 years to Indianise the eight regiments. He did not dwell on moral or spiritual aspects, but he said this, that these four factors were the most fundamental cause of economic ruin of India, and it was time India asserted her right to govern the country for the benefit of the children of the soil rather than in the interests of the manufacturers and tradesmen of the British Empire.

A vote of thanks to the speaker and the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

TECHNICAL RESEARCH.

DISCUSSION IN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Sir Philip Lloyd Greame presided over a meeting of the Economic Conference to-day which discussed the question of co-operation in technical research, also the matter of developing research and making it mutually available between the Mother Country and the Dominions. The discussion on the future of the Imperial Institute concluded to-day and it has been decided to submit the whole question to a committee for investigation and report.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

LEAFIELD, midnight Oct. 16.

The Imperial Economic Conference to-day discussed the question of workman's compensation and decided to set up a committee to examine the question with a view to getting a common empire policy.

Lord Salisbury made a statement concerning the department of scientific and industrial research. The overseas delegates generally favoured utmost effort in this direction and it was decided that the committee should consider the best method of imperially co-ordinating such research.—(B. O. W.).

COMING ELECTIONS.

(Continued from previous page)

the Nationalist Party to vote for those members only. The first was Mr. Balubhai Desai who talked about a gentleman of the Barber Lane the other day. (Laughter.) Then there was Mr. Nariman who was well-known to every one of them. And then Dr. Velkar was also there. It was for them to decide whether they would vote for the Swaraj Party or the Municipal Nationalist Party. The thing was as clear as daylight. The other ten candidates were also members of the Corporation, but Heaven only knew what they were, although they called themselves Liberals, Moderates, etc. He asked them to send those three members to the Council for the voters were the masters of the situation.

"LEGISLATURES—MOST COLOSSAL SHAM."

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said the President had omitted to mention his own name as a candidate for the Assembly. There were five candidates in the field for the Assembly. He asked them not to send Mr. Dumasia to the Assembly, who was a member of the staff of the "Times of India", which was not at all a good thing, as it deteriorated men and their character. Mr. Dumasia was said to have once told Sir P. M. Mehta that they had both drunk at the same fountain of liberty, because one was a reporter and the other a member of the Council! (Laughter.) Mr. Dumasia was very kind to him personally, but in such things friendship must not be considered. As for Mr. Jamnadas, Mr. Patel had narrated to them several incidents and he was either a villain or a hero in those incidents. He called him a villain in a figurative sense. The resolution which was so much advertised then, was withdrawn on the appeal of Vincent, and the speech Mr. Jamnadas then made was even worse than the Hunter Committee's report. The demands which he then made fell far short of those of the Hunter Commission. At every opportunity Mr. Jamnadas had reviled their leaders, Mahatma Gandhi, and every one of the revered Indians! And now he had forgotten those things and was telling them not to wreck the Councils, as if Messrs. Das, Nehru and Patel did not know the constructive programme and were merely destructive people. The Legislatures were the most colossal sham and the greatest constructive work which they could do was to smash them! In the very first paragraph it was stated—in the report on the Reforms—that it was the British people who would decide upon the time and measure of each advance. He asked them to smash the Reforms which were based on such false foundations. He implored them to recall to their minds the history of the last three years and then vote.

THE OPPORTUNISTS.

Then there was Sir Chimanlal, who was a great friend of his, but he would not vote for him. Sir Chimanlal by becoming a public servant ceased to be a servant of the public, and he had purposely made a misstatement about the Mahatma and called him a convict! They had defied public opinion, they had shunned the people, and they had avoided meetings like plague, and now they had come to them for their votes! Their opponents might be the best men, but they were in the camp of their enemies, and they were not the best people for the purpose. He had heard that one rich man had promised Rs. 50,000 if a particular man was elected, but if they allowed Mammon to conquer them theirs would be the eternal shame. Sir G. M. Chitanvis once said that nobody could beat Mr. Patel for tenacity, loyalty and the will to do things. He asked them to give them a majority in the Assembly, and he would assure them that under the leadership of Mr. Patel the Government would be smashed in a few months. About the remarks of "The Chronicle" he would tell it that it was not for want of will that they had only one candidate for the Assembly, but because the Capitalists and Government had raised a solid wall against them. He asked them to send Mr. Patel to the Assembly at the head of the polls.

Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe then spoke. He was neither for nor against the Councils; he was a revolutionary and because the Councils would bring the revolution nearer he supported them.

VOTE FOR THE BEST MEN.

Mr. K. F. Nariman asked them not to rely on the various manifesto issued by the members who had become known to the public only by their opposition to public demands and aspirations. If their past record was satisfactory only then they should vote for them. He asked them whether the Nationalists in the Corporation had fulfilled their promises. Let them think of Mr. Clayton, the Municipal Commissioner two years ago and Mr. Clayton now. If they thought that the Nationalists had succeeded in doing their duty, he asked the public to send them only to the Councils. What struck him most the other day was the rage of some of the White members of the Corporation; formerly they only laughed at them. He was amazed at the claim of championship of the teeming millions by Mr. Winterbotham. But it was like the trusteeship of the vultures at the Towers of Silence. If they honestly believed that the record of Rao Bahadur Pai was such that they should send him into Council, then let him be sent there! Their votes belonged to their country and not to anybody else. Therefore let them give their votes to the best men possible.

Mr. B. T. Desai asked them whether they were going to exercise their vote for their good or for their harm. They knew the fate of the resolution prohibiting the whipping of political prisoners, who were their leaders who had sacrificed their everything for the country, who were cultured and educated men, who wanted to serve them, and who had served them, and it was such people who were to be flogged like ordinary prisoners. Again the members of the Council had assisted in the prosecution of man like Mahatma Gandhi and the Ali brothers. It was most disgraceful that the prosecution of Mahatma Gandhi should have been put up with by these members, without resigning their seats. He then referred to the Kapadia case. If they were not united he said they would never succeed. The Congress had given them mandate and let them use their votes. Their non-voting would only mean their helping of the other party.

"HOW INDIA IS BLED WHITE."

FOUR FUNDAMENTAL FACTORS

MR. J. K. MEHTA'S EXPOSITION.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, a public meeting was held, on Wednesday evening, at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, when Mr. J. K. Mehta delivered a lecture on "How India is bled white", Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Bar-at-Law, presiding.

Mr. Mehta laid before the audience four fundamental factors that were responsible for bleeding India white, viz. (1) Currency and Exchange Problem, (2) Purchase of Stores (3) Transportation and (4) Military Policy. Speaking on the first point, Mr. Mehta said they were charged by the Anglo-Indian critics of being led away by passion and prejudice, that Indians passed resolutions under certain prejudice of momentary passion and impetus. But he said, truth was stranger than fiction, and what he proposed placing before the audience was not an outcome of sentimentality, prejudice or passion, but from the statistics and facts disclosed in Government Blue Books and Reports. With all their platitudes and lip-sympathy for India, the British Government stood condemned for bleeding India white before the civilized world through the facts and figures disclosed in the Government statistics. In proving his first point, he would not go as far as 1893 when Government closed down the mints, and once for all struck a blow on the suffering ryots and poor agriculturists. That policy was entirely adumbrated for the benefit of the Britisher whether he be a resident of India or the United Kingdom. He would bring home his point nearer the time however, when the whole Europe was plunged into a deadly war. At that time, India rendered yeomen service to the British Empire by exporting raw materials in England's dire necessity.

ARTIFICIAL MANIPULATION OF CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE.

Soon after the war, the spectre of unemployment confronted the British Empire and this set the British statesmen athinking as to what to do with the unemployed who were to the tune of two lakhs of men, and, secondly how to dispose of the surplus stock and thirdly what steps to take to revive British industries. After a great deal of thinking, or, perhaps, may be, by a stretch of imagination they found that that the Currency and Exchange problem was the best to handle to England's advantage. What they did to counteract the grave situation in England was to resort to artificial or scientific manipulation. Upto 1899 a rupee was equal to one shilling and four pence, or a sovereign equal to rupees fifteen. They therefore cooked up this rate and enhanced it to two shillings and eight pence, per rupee, which, in other words, gave to the British manufacturers an advantage or a profit of cent per cent. When this manipulation was going on, the rate of silver too was abnormally going high. The British Government then appointed a Committee to appease the cry of Indian merchants called the Babington Smith Currency Committee, of which 20 members were Europeans interested in Indian trade and finance,, while only one was an Indian, viz., Mr. Dadiba Dalal. The Committee issued their report after taking evidence in England,—6,000 miles away from India—on a question affecting Indian interests, and the result was that all the European members agreed to the recommendations except one Indian member. The Government accepted the Majority Report although Mr. Dadiba Dalal protested most vehemently against the proposals which he thought were ruinous to India. The result was that the Exchange manipulation was persisted in, under the cloak of Reverse Council Bill, which Mr. S. R. Bomanji described as "an organised loot." The effect of this new policy of Reverse Council Bill was that if a manufacturer sent Rs. 1,00,000 from India to England, he would get double that amount in England. This dissipated all the cash surplus lying in England with the Secretary of State for India and caused a loss to India to the extent of Rs. 40 crores. Again through the columns of the "Bombay Chronicle," Indians now learnt that a movement was afoot in England to continue a similar measure again for the benefit of the British manufacturers. The British Cabinet is aware of the sufferings of the two millions unemployed who, for aught he knew might be more than two millions but not less, and the depression of the trade in the British Empire; also the agitation in India for boycotting British goods, and, therefore, there was no wonder if British statesmen resorted to artificial manipulation again.

STORE PURCHASE SCANDAL.

The second factor to bleed India white was by purchase of stores. India was a vast country which required engineering constructions on a great scale. The British Government in India had, therefore, taken care to construct all engineering works on the British model. For instance, India had extensive broad gauge line on the English model which the Continents had not. All the orders for locomotives, rails and railway work, therefore, would go to England and not to the Continents. If the Continental manufacturers attempted to tender his rates the Secretary of State for India would bring the question of delivery in his way, that the materials should be supplied say in ten weeks which was impossible for any manufacturer to do, and thus make accommodation for the British manufacturers. The result of this manoeuvring was that 95 per cent. of the Indian requirements were purchased from England, as was admitted by the Secretary of State for India. India therefore should insist that all the tenders must be called for in India, and that foreign manufacturers should send their tenders to

(Continued in counmn 3.)

LITERATURE & ART

A SOLEMN TRIFLER.

MASTERS AND MEN: Essays by Philip Guedalla. (*Constable*, 7s. 6d.)

As one puts down this collection of Mr. Philip Guedalla's critiques after a rather careful perusal one begins to understand why so much of modern writing leaves one dissatisfied and wearied. It is not that Mr. Guedalla lacks cleverness: if anything, he has too much of it. It is not even that he lacks knowledge: law and politics, history and literature are all things which Mr. Guedalla may be said to have mastered and his wealth of allusions alone would testify to his scholarship. Why then does a book which is often pleasing and almost always brilliant fail to evoke any response from one's innermost and whole self? The same question may be asked about a hundred other modern books and whatever the differences in their technique, the fundamental answer is the same. The book does not bear the stamp of a vital and personal faith. Mr. Guedalla has not, or does not at least reveal, an outlook on life that could serve as a synthesis of his manifold and detached criticisms, a whole view of things to harmonise his various analyses. Rarely does he fight his way to the heart of a subject for he is usually absorbed in the external and even minor aspects of it. To him life seems a solemn trifle and so he cannot be its true interpreter. His book consequently is full of witticisms and cynicism, but there is little in it of that gentle and humane satire which only a lover of mankind can write. For its method at every point is the outcome of a distorted purpose.

An ex-President of the Oxford Union and a brilliant speaker, a journalist, literary critic and historian of repute, a barrister and a Liberal politician, Mr. Guedalla has had even the distinction of being caricatured by Max Beerbohm himself. His style is pungent and vivacious and even when involved, is never dull. It abounds in epigrams and smart sayings which are usually piquant and reminiscent of Oscar Wilde. For instance, his remark that, "any stigma, as the old saying is, is good enough to beat a dogma" is eminently sensible; or that "historical parallels, even since Einstein, never meet" and that "now-a-days there are light-minded things like Psychology with too many data and no conclusions and Sociology with too many conclusions and no data" are neat and full of meaning. Nor is Mr. Guedalla wanting in the subtler and more serious quality of thought. Two of his longest and best literary essays in the book —on "The Egoists" and on "The Critics"— are really incisive pieces of ironies, the one being on the exaggeration of the personal motive in modern literature and the other on the superfluity of literary criticism in England. As for the former, he aptly remarks that "it is a modern axiom that self-expression is a substitute for genius." And the latter tendency he criticises in these terms: "The literary streets are crowded with earnest people, all called Diogenes, and each of them looking vainly for one just writer; and the lions are considerably outnumbered by the throng of Daniels come to judgment." But Mr. Guedalla is at his best when he dissects a personality or a profession. What, for example, could be a happier and truer criticism of Dean Inge than the following? The Dean "conceals somewhere deep down in that ecclesiastical composition a taste for scare-headlines. . . . Starting in the exalted atmosphere of Eugenics, he generally ends up in the crowded morass of present-day politics . . . from Eugenics and the dismal reflection that 'we are breeding from our worst stocks', he passed on one occasion to taxation." It is doubtful if the bathos in Dean Inge's essay on progress can be more effectively portrayed. And his attacks on the Bar with its 'law whose "simple principles are laboriously concealed from the prying laity by the careful adoption of an impenetrable terminology" and on the solicitor "the frail barrier which we have erected (at a trifling cost) between civilisation and the jungle" are equally lively.

Yet, with all that, Mr. Guedalla is, in the end, disappointing. And he is disappointing precisely because he sets out with a determination to impress the reader at any cost. When he succeeds in his effort, he earns our admiration, but seldom does he command our reverence. In fact, even when his thesis is plausible, it does not carry conviction. For example, he elevates a reactionary statesman like William Pitt to the rank of a pacifist Liberal without adequate reasons, and sacrifices Palmerston to a phrase. Or when discussing Mr. and Mrs. Webb's utopia, he remarks that "sovereignty must remain in Parliament; and sovereigns (it was the experience of at least one member of the House of Stuarts) are rarely at their brightest after they have been bisected" . . . or that foreigners "know no English, their railway platforms are merely ridiculous and, above all, they have never heard of an Englishman", he is obviously trying for an effect. Often enough one feels as though when he wrote Mr. Guedalla had an admiring and enthusiastic audience before his mind's eye, whose applause or laughter he seeks to evoke rather than one who pours out his heart in profuse strains of unpremeditated art. That is why his humour appears a little mechanical at times and his style smacks of an elaborate and pompous artifice. To round off a paragraph neatly or to coin an elegant epigram are not, after all, the ends of things. It cannot of course be said that that is the case with Mr. Guedalla's book, but it is serious enough that one cannot always say with certainty that it is *not* the case also.

CONGRESS AND COUNCILS.

Congress and Councils (in Marathi): By Mr. Laxman Balwant Bhopatkar, M.A.LL.B., (Price Re. 1.).

The book under review is the first of a series to be published by the Swaraj Party. It gives the full text of the Government of India Act of 1919 besides a brief *resume* of the development of legislatures in India, since the foundation of the East India Company. In the introduction the author divides the voters into six classes in the following manner: the bureaucracy and its henchmen, the Moderates, and the non-Brahmins, Congressmen—till now divided into pro-councillors and no-Changers and the apathetic mass. Leaving aside the "flunkeys toadies and timid men" who have somehow managed to get into the Moderate camp, the author says that it is only a difference of *methods* of political agitation that divide the genuine Moderate, of the Gokhale-Sastri brand from the true Congressman. The non-Brahmins, politically organised in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, are a numerically strong party. And if only they remember that the greatest political leader of India, Mahatma Gandhi, is a non-Brahmin, if only they were to accept the lead of patriotic non-Brahmins like Mr. Das and Mr. Jayakar, instead of Sir P. T. Chetty they would be an invaluable asset in the national struggle for freedom. During the coming elections every political party will try its best to win recruits for itself from the sixth category, namely the mass of the indifferent voters to whom a vote has no significance and no value. The manifesto of the still-born Congress Democratic Party is published in the book as also the programme of the Swaraj Party. The latter are out "to wreck" the Councils and people naturally ask what they mean by the term. If it can be shown, the author says, that Government have no backing from the Councils in their policy, if Government be compelled to dissolve the Councils and to resort constantly to a process of certification, our mock-parliaments will be effectively smashed. To the voters, especially those among them who know only Marathi, the book will be very useful in understanding the new constitution, and the aims of the Swaraj Party. Whether they exercise the right of vote or not, they should at least know what the vote means. Ignorance cannot be excused even in a die-hard no-Changer.

A MARATHI PLAY.

MATHURA—A Pauranik Drama in Marathi by A. K. Tekade. Nagpur.

Mr. Tekade is a well-known writer or rather a well-known Marathi poet, the chief merit of whose work is the charming rhythm of his lyrics and, the appositeness of imagery in his patriotic songs. He has now been attempting to write dramas, and recently we noticed in these columns his first effort at play-writing. "Madhura-Milan," his first play, we found faultless as a reading play, but rather difficult stuff for any dramatic company to turn into a successful stage play. The volume before us, "Mathura," the story of Radha and Krishna, with the episode of the evil-minded Kansa thrown in, is as a play certainly more adaptable to the stage and one is glad to hear that "Mathura" will shortly be staged. The dialogues in this Pauranik drama are not as interesting as the songs. The latter are excellent, and in many places such as the forlorn complaints of Radha when she learns that Krishna is going to leave Gokul, they touch the high water mark of pure lyrical poetry, and give us an idea of what Mr. Tekade is capable of when at his best. Perhaps in the composition of the play, the author is influenced by popular dramas which have long had a stage success, like the Swayamvar of Mr. Khadilkar. Some of the scenes in the latter half of the play by Mr. Tekade are strongly reminiscent of similar situations in Swayamvar. There is no attempt, of course, at any direct plagiarism, but one would like to suggest that if Mr. Tekade leaves the hackneyed theme of the Pauranic drama and allows his poetic talent full scope in dramatising some patriotic and historical episode in Rajput or Maratha history, his work is sure to be more attractive because more fresh. Humour is unfortunately not a strong point of Mr. Tekade but in a heroic drama, we can well be spared, the kind of forced humour, which at present obtains upon the Marathi stage.

SHRINGARA-VAIRAGYA-TARANGINI.

The Sanskrit literature of the Jains has its own distinguishing characteristics. It has yet been so little investigated that, as Hertel has demonstrated, many of its idioms are misunderstood as errors. Although the sacred language of these sectarian is Maghadi, the Jains have a comprehensive Sanskrit leterature dealing with many branches generally known to have been cultivated only by the Brahmans. Somaprabhacharya was a contemporary of king Kumarpal of Gujarat and hence of the greatest Jain patriarch Hemachandra. Among his many and marvellous works is a series of 46 slokas, They reveal the almost unfathomable capacities of Sanskrit as a medium of human expression. They also witness to the mastery over it possessed by the Acharya. These verses are an exposition to the same time and in the same phraseology of sexual love and renunciation of the world. Professor Hiralal R. Kapadia of Wilson College has edited them with translation, and copious elucidation. How he could manage to consecrate the amount of time it must have taken him to compile this work, small as it is, to an unremunerative task will be a mystery to the Westerners. It will not surprise the Orientals to whom learning for learning's sake and not for any utilitarian objective is a cherished principle of revered antiquity.

GUIDE TO ELEPHANTA.

The Caves of Elephanta: The shrine, its description and symbology. By B. G. Rao, Santa Cruz.

It may be strange but none the less it is true that the researches of archaeologists have yet been unable to unravel the mystery surrounding not only the origin of the Elephanta Caves, but even the name of the island in which these wonderful relics of antiquity are located. The date assigned to the excavation of the Caves, viz., about 8 A.D. is more or less conjectural. There appears to be no doubt, however, that this mystic island hill had once witnessed glorious times. What those times were and who were the principal figures who breathed life into this lovely island must, however, remain shrouded in mystery till Chance and the patient labours of some zealot in the Indian archaeological field unravel the same—if at all they are destined to be so unravelled. In spite of the mist which envelopes the Caves and perhaps because of it, they have attracted and are attracting year after year an increasing number of visitors, both oriental and occidental. There are no doubt some guide books to Bombay and its environs which embody some information about the caves, but one devoted exclusively to them is rare to find. Mr. Rao has, in the present handy and nicely printed booklet, tried to meet this need. He has included in it all information about the island and its caves which is likely to interest the average tourist, especially one who is a stranger to Hinduism. The author takes the visitor from cave to cave and briefly but succinctly explains the nature and symbolism of their contents. The booklet is printed on art paper and is illustrated. The publication should prove helpful to all visitors to the Caves, especially the "cold-weather" ones.

BYRON TRANSLATED.

Shiyangcha Bandiwan.—a translation in Marathi verse of the Prisoner of Shillon (evidently the printer means Chillon).

Byron's famous poem the Prisoner of Chillon has been rendered into Marathi verse by the author with some occasional success, in places where he could appreciate the beauty of the original. It's a difficult task to transplant into another tongue, the verve and rhythmic effect of Byron's poetry, and if the author has achieved but an indifferent success, in this we hope a better attention to Marathi rhyme will make similar efforts of his more successful in the future.

A LIST FOR THE BOOK BUYER.

POLITICS AND ECONOMICS.

Five Years of European Chaos. By Maxwell M. H. Macartney. (Chapman and Hall 10s. 6d.).

India in Ferment, By C. H. Van Tyne (Appleton and Co., New York. 2 dollars).

Living Leaders: judged by Christian Standards, By Lucius. H. Bugbear (Abingdon Press, New York 50 centimes).

The Fabric of Europe, By Harold Stannard (Collins 10s.).

Economics of the Hour, By J. St. Loe Strachey (Hodder and Stoghton 7s. 6d.)

Labour Party's Aim: a criticism and a restatement by seven members of the Labour Party (Allen and Unwin 1s. 6d.)

EDUCATION AND LITERATURE.

The Way Out: essays on the meaning and purpose of adult education. By A. E. Zimmern, H. J. Laski, Viscount Haldane and others. (Milford 4s. 6d.).

A Story Teller forty years in London: By W. Pett Ridge. (Hodder and Stoughton 15s.).

Early Memories: some chapters of autobiography. By J. B. Yeats (Cuala Press 18s. 6d.)

Some Authors: a collection of Literary Essays. By Walter Raleigh. (Oxford: Clarendon Press. 15s.).

Indo-Aryan Origins and Development: racial and cultural. By H. Bruce Hannah (Calcutta University Press).

BOOKS RECEIVED.

(1) Minutes of the Evidence recorded by the Indian Fiscal Commission, Vol. 1 Published by the Superintendent, Government Printing, Calcutta, Price Rs. 6-14-0.

(2) From Akbar to Aurangzeb, By W. H. Moreland, Published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co., St. Martin's Street, London W.C. 2, 15/- net.

(3) Annual Report of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1922, Published by J. K. Mehta Hon. Secretary, I. M. Chamber, Bank Street, Bombay.

(4) Musee Militaire Ottoman Situe a sta-Trene Place de top-Kapou-serail, Guide No. By O. Sermed Moukhtar, Published by Im Nedjini Istikbal, Rue-Ebussuoud No. 75 Constantinople.

(5) Shri Buddha Gita, By Swami Satyadeo Paribrajak, Published by the Lavania Publishing House, Agra. Price Rs. 0-12-0.

(6) Akhut Jivandori, By Chandulal Lalubhai Govardhandas, Published by Yugantar Karyalaya, Surat, Price Re. 1.

(7) Annual Report of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, 1922, Published by the Superintendent, Government Printing, Calcutta.

(8) Elementary Education for Indian Boys, By Dr. V. Varah Narasinham, Published by A. Lakshmanaswamy Naidu Rajahmundry.

(9) Kirtan Sudha Part II and Kirtan Sahitya Sangraha, By Mrs. Radhabai Apte and Mrs. Sarajbai Bapat, Published by Mrs. Savitribai Onkar, Poona.

ART NOTES.

MENACE TO NATIONAL ARTS AND CRAFTS.

The Art Society of India deserves to be congratulated for the appeal, or rather the warning, it has addressed to the art-loving public of India. It is hoped that it will tend to remove some at least of the superstitions that cling to those who fondly believe in a renaissance without either studying or actively working for it. The indiscriminate manufacture of shoddy articles and the wholesale dumping of what passes as art-ware imported from abroad must now cease. The time has certainly arrived when the nation must "realise the danger which threatens the existence of national arts." It is obviously the duty of every one interested in the preservation and progress of national ars and crafts to be on the alert and to watch and secure every opportunity that offers itself for the employment of Indian artists and craftsmen. How can the artists and the craftsmen express their unmeasured artistic potentialities if they are not given a fair chance of exercising their talents? The chance is not only not offered to them, it is frequently deliberately denied them. And, the inevitable result has been that the artists and the craftsmen have to struggle for even "the right to exist, for a minimum living wage." There are innumerable instances in which the chance is deliberately withheld from them.

New Delhi.

How much of the work in Architecture, Painting, Sculpture and Art-Crafts "meant for the public and financed out of the public revenues" falls, the Art Society of India justly inquires, to the share of the Indian artists and craftsmen? Why have we, for instance, not yet heard of any definite scheme for ensuring the services of the Indian artists and craftsmen, particularly the artists who have specialised mural painting at the Bombay School of Art, for the decoration of the monumental building erected out of the Indian taxpayer's income at New Delhi? How is it that the Bombay Government has not yet thought fit to plead for the legitimate rights of the artists who are a credit to their city? What logic is there in the passive attitude which in spite of the rare opportunity offered to them, allows the Bombay Government to waste the expense, time and energy spent for and by these artists?

G. O. M. Memorial.

There is another instance which indicates the manner in which the nation's artistic potentialities are deliberately suppressed. It is revealed in the extraordinary attitude and behaviour of the Committee appointed for the G. O. M. Memorial. The Committee appear to act as if Dadabhai Naoroji's memory as a great pioneer of Swadeshi, as a great patriot, did not matter. Are they still under the impression that the country wants a statue that would remind them perpetually not of Dadabhai Naoroji but of the follies of those who profess to respect his memory? The Committee have had enough indication of the popular feeling in the matter. If some of them had graced the meeting of the Art Society of India they would have soon seen how difficult the members found it to control their indignation at the unmerited treatment of which they have been the victims. There is no doubt that the Committee's conduct has roused both the people and the artists. It is a warning for those who profess to represent them, and yet neglect them. The appeal by the Art Society of India should certainly be supported by the Art Societies all over the country. No Art Society can afford to evade the appeal. The future of the artists and the craftsmen, the chief aim of these societies, will largely depend upon the response they give to the appeal. It is, however, not solely the societies that are concerned. All the public bodies that have a direct or an indirect influence or control over artistic activities must cooperate with the Art Society of India.

Ahmedabad City Walls.

It would be a fascinating study to examine the process which lead the experts from abroad to strike upon the exact method by which they aspire to "improve" Indian cities and towns without possessing the necessary knowledge of local conditions and requirements. It is right that Ahmedabad should protest. The "Kala Pravartak Mandal" whose obvious business it is to safeguard the city's artistic heritage should also lose no time in joining the general protest. But it would be better if we begin to understand that town-planning makes it essential that the services of those who are familiar with the traditions of Indian towns and their architecture and history must have not only recognition but control over the schemes of "improvement". The control must be insisted and recognised in every town-planning scheme.

Religion and Art.

Those who had the privilage of listening, last Saturday, to Captain Gladstone Solomon's address on "Some lessons of Buddhist Art" at the Buddhist Society must have realised how religion has suffered by the neglect of art, how art has suffered by the neglect of religion. Service for the community, that is the religious interpretation of life. The exaltation of Self by its dedication, that is the message of art. Religion is art, art is religion. They meet on the same spiritual plane. Art is the best missionary for religion. Religion is the true inspirer of art. Beauty is the power that creates the spiritual values of material things. It is art that leads towards the unseen, that interprets religion. When will the religious institutions of the country once again recruit the missionaries and inspire them with visions that shall not fade? The artist who translates his heaven in line and colour or in stone or brick and mortar or marble and bronze is not less important than the one who express it in music or words or gestures. What can be more natural than that the followers of our ancient religions should invite the help of those whose ancestors have contributed materially to the propagation of their faith. If the art of a nation declines its religion cannot exist. That is the most important lesson of Buddhist art, nay of every great art, of every great religion.

MAHOMEDAN ELECTORATES.

MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD'S ADVICE.

Pandit Kapildeva Malaviya wires from Allahabad under date October 16th:—Maulana Aoul Kalam Azad writing to Pandit Motilal Nehru under date 12th October expressed the following opinion and authorised Panditji to publish it. "Having regard to the fact that the Congress has permitted Council entry and further fact that Mahomedan candidates are standing on behalf of your Party I consider the only right course open to Mahomedan voters is to look upon candidates set up by your Party as the only persons entitled to their votes and to vote for them whole-heartedly. If they fail to do this they would be guilty of gross negligence and would be helping the very persons whose success defeats the best interests of the country."

SHETH JAMNALAL BAJAJ.

COMPLETE REST FOR A MONTH ADVISED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

WARDHA, Oct. 16.

The news published in some papers regarding Seth Jamnalal Bajaj that he is going to Betul and Jullunder etc., is baseless. Medical advisers have asked him to take rest until his health is alright. He was very anxious to attend the Agrawal Conference at Hathras and the Central Sikh League at Jullunder, specially the Sikh League when he received the news of the wholesale arrests of Sikh Leaders at Amritsar and other places in the Punjab. Sethji will remain here at least for a month.

PROF. SHAH'S BOOK.

The "Times Literary Supplement" reviewing Prof. K. T. Shah's recent book on "Trad Tariffs and Transport", says:—

The author of this book is Professor of Economics in the University of Bombay; but although he is by profession an economist, on gathers that he is by predilection a Nationalist. Now there need be no quarrel with Nationalism as such; at bottom it will be found that English impatience is directed not against the sentiment but against the extravagances of its expression When he is told that "The conquest of Burma . . . . was planned and achieved largely, if not entirely, with a view to facilitate the foreign capitalist in exploiting the petroleum" the English reader will hesitate to admit the indictment. But if Mr Shah occasionally lapses into abuse which sober reflection would probably shew him was unscientific, for the most part he keeps his head He is not to be dazzled by any wild-cat schema for the expulsion of the foreigner by the resuscitation of village industries and though he is as ardently anxious as any Indian to expand the industries of the country, he examines, as an elephant tests a bridge, the evils which have flowed from excessive industrialism in more advanced countries. Like many Indians, he would like to employ foreign capital without foreign superintendence, forgetting apparently that foreign capital would under such conditions certainly be shy Later on he sees the difficulty. "India", he says, "has not yet developed the institutions to attract and employ the idle capital of the country." That as he truly says, is the crux of the whole matter.

The author is, of course, a pronounced Protectionist and he violently attacks the Fiscal Commission for their caution. Needless to say also, Imperial Preference is vehemently condemned, for Imperial Preference presuppose the Empire and is intended to work toward consolidation. Mr Shah's survey extends from the earliest times and covers every aspect. is abundantly open to criticism; but it worth consideration by economists and politicians as a sober exposition of the economi creed of Indian Nationalism.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

B. COM. AND PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAM. RESULTS.

The results for the degree of B. Com. and Preliminary Scientific examinations of the Bombay University were declared on Monday afternoon in the University Hall. The following are the successful candidates:—

Class II.—Chandra Harendra Bahadur, and Gandhi Dinshaw Merwanji.

Pass.—Dalal, Amratlal Jesingbhai, Patel Ratilal Chhotalal, Shah Shantilal Amratlal, Birdy Bejonji Dinshawji, and Sethna Kaikhushru Maneckji.

Passed in Additional Special Subjects.—Sodhi Bhagat Singh and Tandon Lakshman Chandra.

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION.

Class II.—Carvalho Jose Antonio; Dadrawala, Jehanbux Framroze; D'Cunha Adelphur; Dees, William Ferdinand; Dighe, Krishana Jagannath; Dubash, Hormusji Hirjibhoy; Fernandes, Andre Cursino; Godrej, Kaiki Byramji; Gurtoo, Anand Lall; Hakim, Meer Mazher Hosain; Henriques, Placido; Henriques, Roldao Pinto; Kapadia, Dhunjishaw Bamanji; Kavina, Tehmulji Dinshawji; Khanekar, Vijaya Ramji; Khatkhatay Mohamed Rashid; Kore, Shanta Knanderao; Kowli, Hareshwar Pandurang; Mehta Ramakant Javerilal; Mehta, Shirin Phirozshaw, Mirajkar, Venkat Raghunath; Monteiro, John; Nagarwala, Rustam Hormasji; Nanjiani Barkatali Sherali; Natu, Mahadev Krishnarao; Parulkar, Anandrao Bhagwantrao; Patankar Gopinath Laxman; Patel, Dahyabhai Fakirbhai; Patel Phirozsha Nusserwanji; Pawar, Phulwanti; Pinto, Dominic Candido Policarpo; Poonsha Chimanlal Mulchand, Ponnis, Vishwanath Dattatraya; Rege Champu Shankarrao; Seervai, Nusserwanji Maneckji; Shah, Chimanlal Chhotalal; Shah, Jamanlal Kaliandas; Shah Hemchand Harekhchand; Shah, Natvarlal Chhotalal; Shahane, Rangnath Vasudev, Shaikh, Abdul Rahman; Shesh, Shankar Balkrishna; Suntoke, Ardeshir Khurshedji; Talati, Narimanji Hormusji; Talpade, Manohar Nanuji; Tinpauwawala, Lalchand Devchand.

Pass.—Bhadresa, Dahyalal Sunderji; Chothia, Ardeshir Dhanjibhai; Joshi, Vivek Dinkar; Khara, Jaisukhlal Pranjivandas; Kher, Govind Raghunath; Lisboa Arthur Elsmere; Noormohomed Jivraj, Setalvad Jayendra Nagindal; Vasudev Ramkrishna Gangaram; Kullarni; Bhaskar Ganesh; Limaye, Godu Hari; Muthana, Muckathira, Abdur Rahman; Alreja, Dhirajlal Santlal, Dabholkar Durga Govinirao; Desai, Anand Devrao; Dighe, Raghunath Keshav; Gangakhedkar, Shridhar Rangrao; Parikh, Chhaganlal Laxmidas; Rangnekar, Vithal Govind Valera Jamnadas Nagji; Ankleswaria, ByramDinshaw; Dumasia, Dinshaw Pallonji; Kanga, Jamshed Edulji; Menezes, Francisco Hildebrando; Karpe, Shanker Vasudev; Unvala, Jehanbux Framroze.

Mr. A. O. Gorman, District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, who encountered and captured a few days ago Miana gang of outlaws has received many congratulatory messages from every high official and native states of Gujarat and Kathiawar for his his brave deed.—(A. P.).

LORD MORLEY.

HIS KINDNESS TO WOMEN STUDENTS.

Dr. Phoebe Sheabyn writes in the "Manchester Guardian":—

Lord Morley, whose death was announced yesterday, was a consistent and generous friend to women. The suffrage movement in its very early days appealed to his sense of justice, and his first public appearance as a speaker was with John Stuart Mill at a meeting held to urge the claims of women to the franchise. Once, it is true, during the militant suffrage campaign, he seemed inclined to waver in his support. He asked in a mood of doubtfulness whether I really believed that the possession of the franchise would help women. When I suggested that it would almost certainly enable them to secure attention for reform in matters specially concerning them and at present overlooked, he replied, as if reassured, "That is very true; it should."

I first met him in Oxford, at the opening of the large new library of Somerville College, to which he shortly afterwards gave several thousand volumes from the library bequeathed to him by John Stuart Mill.

He was keenly interested in all the concerns of the women students of Manchester University, paying a special visit to their Union shortly after it was opened and always inquiring after their welfare. When Ashburne Hall was removed to its present site on the Behrens estate, Fallowfield, he interested himself in the provision of an adequate library for the students. As a personal friend of Andrew carnegie, he tried more than once to enlist his services for this object, but Carnegie who had turned a deaf ear to appeals on behalf of Somerville College resisted him in this case also. And there, too, Lord Morely eventually decided to meet the need from his own resources. Having handed over to Somerville the liberary of John Stuart Mill, he resolved, as he told me three years ago, to leave a considerable number of his own books to Ashburne Hall.

All women must honour him for his sympathetic and generous friendship.

EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYED.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There are very many signs to show the decline of India's industries and the failure of Indian banks. "India instead of exporting her manufacture, has to import even the very ordinary requirements of life. Of the eleven important Banks started since 1901, six collapsed during 1913-14. The causes for the falling of in trade and the failure of Banks are very many. But I mention here two most important causes. The first is the want of cooperation between the employers and the employed. The second is the lack of proper training and necessary qualification on the part of the employees. Of late we see indications on the part of some large and influential industrial concerns to train assistants in business subjects. The Imperial Bank of India every year select Probationers and give them good training in Banking. The Bombay Provincial Cooperative Bank of which the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas Mehta is the Chairman also train young graduates (of course according to their need.) The Central Bank of India used to train assistants but this practice, I am given to understand, has been given up very recently. The success of these Banks and especially of the three above mentioned Banks are due to the ability of not only the Managing Directors but to the capability of Assistants who have been trained and who work in full co-operation with them and whose cooperation the Directors can well count upon in whatever large programmes they may embark on." If this practice of training Assistants is to be continued by the Indian employers then it shows nothing more than a welcome indication for the progress and advancement of Indian Banking and Indian Industries.

The crying need at the present time is want of suitable hands to manage the Indian businesses and Banks and if this need is satisfied then Indian Industries and Banks will not in future depend upon foreign qualified hands who are at present managing them. The Indian man of business has been in the past too much a man of routine attached to old ways and alway conservative in his action. He has also been indifferent as to the utility of commercial education. "The serene and sleepy confidence in the efficiency of time-honoured routine and the sufficiency of the 'Rule of Thumb' methods has been rudely shaken of late." This we hope will change. The entrepreneurs in India must recognise that a well-trained commercial assistant equipped with the special knowledge that will enable him to accomplish his task in the business house better than a raw hand is of far greater value than one who picks up his knowledge bit by bit and chiefly through blundering and having his blunders corrected.

The employers cannot only train assistants but they can do more. When the employers know full well that their assistants are capable, they should encourage them to be helpful in every way possible. If such encouragement be not given to the staff there will be no stimulus on the part of the employees to work with utmost devotion to duty. Little by little and by stages almost all trades which once flourished in India have passed into the hands of foreign competitors who are quick enough to perceive our defects and by capable management, by giving artificial encouragement to their indian assistants, clerks etc., by means of bonus and 'baksis' succeed in those businesses in which the Indians once prospered.

The employers must also feel that the suggestions of their assistants must be carefully heeded to. There are some able assistants who make original suggestions of thinking out schemes for improvement. I do not mean by this that all the suggestions must be attended to. There are instructions which are no doubt unworthy of adoption but there will also be many others which will eminently be desirable to try. The Assistants must be made to feel that their original efforts will be welcomed and appreciated. The successful business man is one who is not afraid of making experiments in a world in which the conditions are not 'Static' but 'Dynamic."

In conclusion I can say that the training of assistants in business methods is not only useful to the employers and the employed but increases the productive capacity of the Nation. And the benefits to the country may be very great indeed.—Yours, etc.,

P. S. NILAKANTAN

65, Apollo Street.

The Benares Hindu University Parliament will hold during the Convocation Week an All-India college competition debate in which two representatives from every men's and women's college in India may take part. The subject for this year's debate is "India's interests demand her securing for herself an independent and honourable place outside the British Empire." The best represented college will carry for the year a silver trophy endowed by Raja Motichand.—brave deed.—(A. P.)

His Highness the Thakore Saheb Shri Ranjitsinhji of Jabughoda has been pleased to issue a circular prohibiting Animal Sacrifice on Dashera and Navratri Holidays in the limits of His Raj.

EGYPT UNDER THE EGYPTIANS.

PASSING OF BRITISH CONTROL.

TASKS AWAITING THE PARLIAMENT.

The Cairo correspondent of the "Times" writes in mail week:—

There is, perhaps no aspect of Egyptian politics about which it is, at the present time, more difficult to write with confidence than this country's relations with Great Britain. Almost unnoticed by the outside world, and not fully comprehended by most Egyptians, the position in Egypt has, during the past few months, undergone a complete change.

Up to July 5, British martial law was in force, on the civil code of the country had been super-imposed a great number of exceptional laws in the form of proclamations by the Commander-in-Chief—the accumulation of nearly nine years of British military control. Though the enforcement of most of these proclamations was effected through the ordinary civil channels, the British Army was in the background.

The man in the street was constantly confronted with evidence that all effective government remained in the hands of the British occupiers of the country. Though raids and searches for arms were executed, for the most part, by the local police, the pedestrian who was requested to hold his hands above his head while his pockets were gone through knew well enough that it was the British military authorities whom he had to thank for the indignity.

It was in such an atmosphere that the Constitution was framed. The promulgation of Egypt's charter of constitutional rights was received with some scepticism. The Constitution, after all, was only a document, which remained a mass of words until it should become operative, and that would not be until Parliament had met. Before that could happen there were many things to be done; most important of all, martial law had to go.

EGYPTIAN HOPES.

Then, with a stroke of the pen, martial law ceased to be. Egyptian politicians, who for so long had been accustomed to seeing all effective authority in British hands, could scarcely believe the change. Henceforth responsibility for their country's affairs would fall on Egyptians, with the British High Commissioner ready, it was true, with advice and assistance when requested, but no longer, in a position to be able to interfere as a dictator. Even in the months which have elapsed since the cessation of martial law the full significance of the change has not been grasped.

The reality and completeness of the transformation is realized by British officials. Six months ago they felt that all real executive power rested with them; today there is no doubt about authority being in Egyptian hands. British officials are there simply to give advice when it is asked. It is requested very frequently, for many Egyptian officials, especially those of seniority and long service, have for long years been accustomed to rely on their British assistants.

Even more firmly fixed than the belief in the power of British officials is the conviction that the Residency is still all-powerful and still intimately concerned in details of administration. The average Egyptian with hopes of advancement, of obtaining a Government contract, or of otherwise benefiting himself, even yet imagines that if he can get to the ear of a member of the Residency staff his hopes are half-way to realization

ATTITUDE TOWARDS BRITISH.

On the other hand, there is a growing number of Egyptians who understand that their country, so far as internal affairs are concerned, is entirely self-governing. British control can no longer be blamed when things go wrong. Egyptian officials, when their attention is called to some grievance or abuse, can no longer say, "What can we do? Our authority is only nominal; all real power rests with the British." The experience is proving salutary. A new conception has arisen of the services which British officials have rendered to the country in the past. Nor is this feeling confined to Government servants, who are finding that it is not always so simple as it looks to step into the coveted shoes of a British official. The ordinary citizen is discovering that it is not invariably easier to obtain satisfaction from an official of his own nationality than from the *Inglizi*, who has been saddled with the blame for everything that went wrong in the past.

Such, briefly, are the considerations which have led to a partial revision of the popular attitude towards Great Britain. Until a few months ago there was little belief in the sincerity of Great Britain's promises to leave to Egyptians the conduct of their country's affairs as soon as they should show themselves fit and willing to undertake the responsibility. "The British will never go; all this talk of their going is nonsense," was a remark frequently in Egyptian mouths. But now that they are going there is a growing feeling that they are going more rapidly than is for the country's good. Apart from those employed on the railways and some other highly technical services, after April 1, 1927, the date fixed in the recent Foreign Officials' Compensation Law as the latest that a foreign official may be retained against his will, there will be few pensionable British officials in the service of the Egyptian Government. There are very few foreign officials who do not intend to exercise their option of retiring within the next few years. The present writer has not met one non-technical official who intends to stay.

THE NEW REGIME.

This general exodus is not animated by any mistrust of the new *regime* in Egypt or for the most part, by antipathy to working with Egyptian associates on terms and conditions necessarily very different from those which have obtained hitherto. The motive is usually the realization of the inevitable fact that in no genuinely independent State can there be room for a body of foreign officials working alongside and competing for promotion with natives of the country.

This does not mean that there will be no foreign officials in the Egyptian Government's service four years hence. There will, and must be, many. Nobody realizes this better than do thoughtful Egyptians. But such foreign officials will be engaged, as has been Mr. Patterson, the Financial Adviser-Elect, on contract, for a definite period, with every condition of their service fixed beforehand. Not being on any permanent cadre, they will be ineligible for promotion and thus independent of the caprice of Egyptian Ministers, and, at the same time, will not be a source of discontent and envy to native officials.

POLITICAL RELATIONS.

When we come to political relations between the two countries, we reach a very different and much more difficult question. While the passing of the Foreign Officials' Compensation Law definitely settled what might have been one of the most troublesome questions at issue between the British and Egyptian Governments, the Indemnity Act and the abolition of martial law did not dispose of the subjects left outstanding by the British Government's Declaration to Egypt, of February 28, 1922. These questions were as follows:—

(a) The security of the communications of the British Empire in Egypt.

(b) The defence of Egypt against all foreign aggression, direct or indirect.

(c) The protection of foreign interests in Egypt and the protection of minorities.

(d) The Sudan.

It was laid down in the Declaration that, pending the conclusion of agreements on these subjects, "by free discussion and friendly agreement on both sides, the *status quo* in all these matters shall remain intact."

It is these four subjects that constitute the "reserved points." It might be thought, seeing how many problems of domestic concern await the attention of the Egyptian Parliament, that these reserved subjects might well continue to remain reserved for some years to come. Egypt has ample problems on her hands to keep her legislators busy for a very long time, and for the newly-elected Parliament to launch itself from the very start into the difficult waters of relations with Great Britain will result, as past experience has shown, in every necessary reform being shelved indefinitely, while all energies are absorbed in disputations, contentions, and rivalries as to who is to carry on the negotiations with the British Government, and what is to be the basis of a settlement acceptable to Egypt.

FOUR ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS.

None of the four reserved subjects requires attention at the present time. In the case of them all, it is not a question of settling whether something is to be done, but merely the manner of doing it. The essential facts connected with these four questions are settled beforehand, not from any pre-judgment on the part of Great Britain, but from the very nature of existing circumstances. That Great Britain will continue to safeguard her communications through Egypt is obvious; there only remains for discussion the means of achieving that end.

The same thing applies to the defence of the country against foreign aggression. Whether Great Britain takes into her own hands entirely the protection of foreign interests, or whether the Capitulations remain, is but a minor matter compared with the unchangeable fact that, in view of her special interests here, Great Britain must intervene to protect the interests of foreigners or of minorities, should they be jeopardized. As regards the Sudan, negotiations cannot do more than give Egypt guarantees for her rights in the country and the waters of the Nile. It may be that the International Nile Control Board, suggested by Mr. C. E. Dupuis in his report on Nile irrigation, will be the solution of this problem.

From the British point of view, too, there appears to be no urgency for a final liquidation of matters outstanding with Egypt. The protection of foreign interests, which is now Great Britain's main concern in Egypt, is for the time being sufficiently ensured by the presence of the British advisers in the Ministries of Finance and Justice, and the Director of the European Department in the Ministry of the Interior.

At the moment the auspices are favourable. The country is more peaceful than it has been for years, and among the bulk of the population anti-British feeling has almost completely died out. If the present atmosphere can be maintained through the stresses of a first Parliamentary election, the fact will constitute the happiest augury for future relations between the two countries.

WARDHA VOLUNTEERS' CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

WARDHA, Oct. 16.

The Wardha District Volunteers' Conference was held on 12th October very successfully, Mahatma Bhagwandin presided. The town hall was decorated with national flags and a grand national flag was hoitsed on the Hall. Some 175 volunteers from the District attended as delegates. Besides these, volunteers came from Bhandara, Nagpur, Chanda, Amraoti etc. Seven resolutions were passed regarding the Nagpur Satyagraha and Volunteers' organisation.

The food was prepared quite similar to jail food of *jawari* and *dal* mixed with leaves by those volunteers who had been doing the cooking work in jail. All the delegates and guests took their food sitting in one line without any caste distinctions. Model scenes of Nagpur Satyagraha and Nagpur Central Jail were shown at night in the Gandhi Chawk.

The following monthly figures of Indian Overseas Trade have been received from the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta, for the month of September 1923:—

Total imports of private merchandise, rupees lakhs 1,872; Total exports of private merchandise, rupees lakhs 2,344; Net movement of treasure import, rupees lakhs 310; Net balance of trade including enfaced rupee paper in favour of India, rupees lakhs 199.—(A. P.).

ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

MR. JAYAKAR'S TOUR,

(From a Correspondent.)

Mr. Jayakar, in the course of his electioneering campaign, after finishing the Southern Division, visited Nasik on Saturday, the 6th, where he addressed two meetings one consisting of the graduate-voters and the English-knowing public of Nasik. Mr. N. P. Patankar, a leading pleader of Nasik, presided. Mr. Jayakar explained in his speech the importance of the power of vote, which the University graduates were invested with, and asked them to exercise it with special regard to the peculiar circumstances of the political situation. He referred to the great awakening caused in the country during the last three years, and also the present attitude of the Bureaucracy, as evinced by many recent events, like the Kenya question. He made a powerful appeal to the graduate-voters to marshall all this strength of public feeling into the Councils, through elected representatives, who could by their training and record, be trusted to regard themselves as custodians of the honour and self-respect of the Indian people.

At night, Mr. Jayakar addressed a very largely attended meeting of the Nasik public which Mr. Ketkar, a prominent nationalist of Nasik and a son-in-law of the late Lokamanya Tilak, presided. The lecturer made out a powerful plea for carrying out the constructive programme of the Congress and also for Congressmen going to the Polls, in order to exercise the powerful right, on which depended very largely the strength and success of their representatives in the Councils.

AT DHULIA.

From Nasik Mr. Jayakar left for Dhulia, where he was received at the station, by many leading men, including the President of the Municipality. Mr. Jayakar addressed there two largely-attended meetings, one consisting of the local graduates and English-knowing residents. The proceedings, lasted for nearly three hours, during which time many interesting points of discussion arose about the policy to be pursued by Nationalists in the Councils. Next morning he addressed a public meting, in the local theatre, and spoke about the reconstruction of our educational needs and ideals. He traced the formation of the educational policy of the British Government from its very earliest origin and referred to the several landmarks, in its progress, ending with Sir Michael Saddler's Committee's Report. He pointed out the several directions in which a complete overhauling of the system was necessary, in order to bring it into greater accord with political and social requirements. "To teach," he said, "the Hindu student the vagaries and cruelty of Mahomedan rulers is very easy just as to teach the Mahomedan student the superstition and intolerance of Hindu social life. But it is not so easy to dig into the past and deliberately select, out of it, for the edification of the young, the few instances, where the Hindu and Mahomedan, have, each in his own way, combined their intellect to produce a common achievement in culture or knowledge." He expressed a hope that when the Nationalist element was strongly represented in the Councils, enough pressure would be brought to bear upon the Bureaucracy to undertake the necessary reforms.

AT AHMEDNAGAR.

After visiting Jalgaon, Mr. Jayakar proceeded to Ahmednagar, where he addressed two largely-attended meetings. He spoke about the resolution, passed by the Congress relating to the Hindu-Mahomedan unity, and firmly emphasised the necessity of finding out the common contribution, made by these two races, to the cultural side of Indian life. That would be, he said, a surer foundation of a permanent fraternity between these two races, than a common feeling of hostility to the present opponents of their progress. To discover this unity of culture, he proceeded to say, must be the aim of all true reformers, because no patch-work would cement these two communities. Nothing would succeed in this connection except the discovery that they had both laboured in some departments of Indian life, to produce a common achievement in culture or knowledge. He instanced music and architecture as the two departments into which such inquiries could be pursued with special success, and he deplored that the present-day education did not make our boys acquainted with such an achievement, but made them dwell rather freely upon the imperfections or hostility of either. His speeches left a deep impression upon the audience.

From Ahmednagar Mr. Jayakar proceeded to Bombay, and will visit Sind in the course of the next week.

THE ELECTIONS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you to give some space for the following in your paper. Though I have not been an active Congressman, as one taking some keen and close interest in its activities and proceedings from outside, I was against the Congress committing itself to the course that it has now taken on the question of Council Entry. But now that the Delhi Congress has decided the best course in the circumstances of the case, the country should pursue it to its logical conclusion, and the duty of every one who has the interest of his country at heart is quite clear. It is to vote for the candidates put forward by the Swaraj Party and others of these calibre on the principle of breaking the Councils and send them in as large number as possible to the Local and Imperial Councils, so that they may have the chance that they have for a long time cherishing for, of showing themselves for all they are worth. What, however, I am concerned at this juncture in this connection is that their campaign in this direction has not been what one would expect it should have been. Many of the voters in the different wards of this very City do not seem to know the various candidates put forward by the Swaraj Party, nor have their votes been canvassed by them. On the other hands, there is in the field a large mushroom growth as it were of candidates of all sorts who are briskly canvassing, and the result will be that instead of the right and desirable type of candidates getting themselves elected, the probabilities are that these latter-day adventurers will get in; in the alternative the votes will be scattered among too many here and there, and the chances will be greatly minimized of the right persons getting into the Councils, so that all the expense, trouble and energy will have been wasted for nothing. Many of the candidates say that they rely entirely upon the good sense and judgment of the voters themselves, as to whom they should vote for and whom they would send to the Councils. In a country where people are more or less beginning to learn the art of exercising their votes on such a large scale and where there is so much competition to overstep one another, it is folly to rely entirely, like the old folk who say they will get their bread if they merely trusted in God and did nothing, upon the good sense and judgment of the electorate, especially when most of us are habitually disinclined to reject an appeal to give our votes for some one whom we do not know, yet promises to do for us so many things. At least to get rid of this pestering bother, the vote is promised unhesitatingly to the nonentity and it becomes then generally an unalterable settled fact. Thus many who do not deserve to be there, get in, and those who ought to be inside the Councils are left behind, to their chagrin. You will understand what I exactly mean in this connection when I state that some canvasser for one of the would-be councillors came down and knocked at my doors this morning and asked for my vote. The name of the candidate was news to me. At least it is not one of those put forward for our division by the Swaraj Party, and it was not an easy task for me to give the man a slip; but you can imagine my surprise when I saw him catching some fishes and gathering them in his net at the very next door, as it were, which speaks volumes for the good sense and discretion of the voters upon which so much store seems to be laid. I am afraid this story is repeated in many other instances, and at this rate one cannot help feeling somewhat sceptic about the success of the Swaraj Party to the extent and measure they desire and perhaps deserve. As a matter of fact, two candidates would appear to have been put forward from this division, but, upto the date of writing, not a single soul seems to have turned up to my quarters to get the votes. At least I do not remember to have come across one. The only point that has to be borne in mind in this connexion is that if, as a result of this sort of negligence and indifference, I do not know how else to term it, the worst comes to the worst and the Swaraj Party candidates get ousted, there is every likelihood of the blame being laid at the doors of the whole-hoggers among the Congressmen and their apathy towards the elections. This is something that has to be guarded against. For the rest, if the Swaraj Party is really serious about the business, if they set about it in right earnest even at this stage, they will in all probability come out of this electioneering campaign with flying colors. There is yet ample time for them to bestir themselves about the business. For one reason or other they would seem to be rather late in the field, but between now and the first of November they can do enough, provided they do not leave things to the fairness, discretion and judgment of the voters alone, which as I have shown above is a hollow reed to lean upon. If, despite all these glaring facts before them, they continue in their present attitude, the probabilities are some venturesome nonentities of recent and obscure origin, and lesser capacities will get the better of them, and all the energy, money and time will have been wasted for nothing, so far as the Swaraj Party is concerned.—Yours, etc.

Bombay, Oct. 12.

A VOTER FROM "F" WARD.

DR. PRANJPYE & MUSLIM EDUCATION,

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—In his second manifesto in support of his candidature for Council election on behalf of the Bombay University, the Hon. Dr. Pranjpye records a few achievements of his in furtherance of Mahomedan education which, as a matter of fact, received a setback during his regime of the last three years as can be judged from facts quoted below.

Take collegiate education and we find the claim of the Muslim community for a Professor of Urdu in an Arts College set aside on flimsy grounds by the Hon. Minister who would conveniently see his way to favour other communities by special professors of Gujrati Marathi and Kanarese in Government Colleges. This differentiation has proved detrimental to the cause of higher education as well as to the cause of Urdu literature, among the Mahomedans.

With regard to the Secondary education of Mahomedans have met with no better treatment at the hands of Dr. Pranjpye. Government had promised to open an Anglo-Urdu Middle School for Mahomedans at Nasik but the promised remained unfulfilled during Dr. Paranjpye's administration because he could spare no money for it, while funds were made available by him for the establishment of an Anglo-Marathi Girls School at Nasik where there already existed an aided High School for girls. Dr. Paranjpye cannot claim credit for the Anglo-Urdu High School at Hubli which had come into being before his accession to office.

As for Primary Education, Mahomedans have not got their due from the Hon. Minister. Urdu Schools in the Bombay Division have been starved and stifled for want of qualified and trained Muslim teachers. Most of the Urdu Schools throughout the division are under unqualified teachers and no efforts are made to replace them by better men. A special Deputy for Urdu Schools was sanctioned by Government but none was appointed on the specious ground of want of funds, though the Minister was able to find money for creating a fat post of an Inspectress of Girl's Schools for the Bombay Division for which it was not needed. The Central Urdu Schools for Kolaba and Ratnagiri districts were not the outcome of Dr. Paranjpye's liberality or sympathy towards Mahomedans. They were already sanctioned before his coming into office. The Urdu Schools in Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri districts are faring very badly and the Mahomedans are crying hoarse over their miserable education all these years but to no purpose. In the matter of appointments also, Mahomedans are badly treated. There is not a single Mahomedan District Deputy Inspector in Northern Bombay or Central Division. There is a large number of Urdu Schools in the Ratnagiri districts and there is a demand for more. The Mahomedans of these districts are clamouring for a Mahomedan Deputy but no heed is given to their demand. A Mahomedan Inspector who was doing useful work for Mahomedan education is abruptly transferred from Bombay to make room for a Decani.

Such is the service done by the present Minister of Education to the cause of Muslim education which must influence the judgment of Mahomedan voters.—Yours etc.,

E. B. H.

Speaking at an informal meeting of leading men of Chhindwara, Mr. Raghavavendra Rao, the leader of the C. P. Swarajya Party, said that there was perceptible indifference in the attitude of the educated classes towards the present political problems of the country.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is improving, but he cannot fulfil his engagements for some time.—A.P.

ALLIANCE BANK AFFAIRS.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER'S NOTE TO GOVT.

The following letter has been addressed by the Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau Bombay, to the Government of India, Finance Department, regarding the Alliance Bank, under date the 8th instant:—

"Sir,—I am directed by my Committee to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1134-F, dated 23rd July 1923. The letter does not state whether there were any special reasons for giving this Chamber and through this Chamber the public, entirely misleading information with regard to the action taken by the Government in connection with the Alliance Bank—an action which has now been condemned in the country as indicated by the clear and decisive vote of the Legislative Assembly.

Without going over the ground which has been covered in the debate of the Legislative Assembly, my Committee would still like to be entertained on several points. Now that it is clear that the assistance to the Alliance Bank has been given by the Government and not by the Imperial Bank and that the Imperial Bank have acted solely as agents of the Government, my Committee would like to know whether the assets of the Alliance Bank had been valued by the Government before the guarantee in question was given and, if so, when and by whom they were valued. Since the action was taken by the Government the entire procedure in connection with such action is likely to form precedent and it is desirable that it should be clearly defined as a matter of State policy. In the previous communications from you you informed us that the Imperial Bank was acting from a high sense of public duty in performing the functions of the Central Bank in a manner in which they have not been able to do so before the amalgamation. What is not still clear to my Committee is whether the Imperial Bank will continue to perform these functions of the Central Bank in future always under the guarantee of the Government or without such guarantee, and the form of assistance given on this occasion would be the same in future when the Imperial Bank would merely act as agents of the Government of India and not as a Bank pure and simple.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST IMPERIAL BANK.

Apart from the above question on which my Committee seek enlightenment as to how such things would be handled in the future, my Committee are constrained to remark that in the opinion of a good many people the declaration by the Imperial bank that they were willing to give 50 per cent. advance provided arrangements for liquidation were carried out under their surveillance, did create in Calcutta at the of the creditors' meeting a feeling in the minds of many creditors that the Imperial Bank would withdraw the said facilities if the request for the appointment for an Indian co-liquidator were pressed. It was further stated that the agents of the Imperial Bank were collecting proxies and assisting in the said work which were to be used against the appointment of an Indian co-liquidator. It was also stated that the Imperial Bank took possession of several branches of the Alliance Bank long before the creditors' meeting came along and that in their new capacity they assisted in the collection of proxies. We are also credibly informed that at the creditors' meeting Sir Bernard Hunter, Managing Governor of the Imperial Bank who were acting as agents of the Government in this case, got up to support the amendment to the main proposition which involved the appointment of an Indian co-liquidator. This action of the Managing Governor necessarily created in the minds of those present an impression that the Imperial Bank who were all the time acting as the agents of the Government of India were opposed to the appointment of an Indian co-liquidator.

GOVERNMENT AGENTS' ACTION.

They further understand that the Committee of the Bombay creditors felt very apprehensive that the proposal for an Indian liquidator was being prejudiced, and through their attorney they sent a letter to the Imperial Bank in Bombay, who said that they had no objection to an Indian being appointed. This declaration, however, did not come until it was too late. My Committee are raising these questions not with a view to opening up old sores, but solely with a view to point out how the action taken by the Government had led a good many people to believe that the proposal for an Indian to be associated was unduly prejudiced by the action of the Government's agents.

INDIAN LIQUIDATOR DEMANDED.

My Committee would now respectfully submit that Government as the largest creditor always had the power and even now have the power if they so desire to getting an Indian associated with the present liquidators. My Committee would respectfully urge on the Government the desirability of using their power in this direction in order to allay the numerous apprehensions which have been aroused over this question and to appease the Indian sentiment to a certain extent by undoing the harm which the concealment of the Government's share in this event has done at the time of the appointment of the liquidators. This is a very modest request and one which is calculated to lead to the due exposure of any frauds that may have been committed in the affairs of the Alliance Bank and my Committee feel hopeful that the Government will consider it favourably."

G. M, COLLEGE COURSE,

STUDENTS' AGITATION AGAINST EXTENSION

The Joint Secretaries of the Students' Committee, the Grant Medical College write:—

Inspite of the absence of many members an urgent meeting of the Syndicate was called yesterday evening with a view to rush in through the final decision of the faculty arrived at on the 10th instant, to secure the immediate approval of the Syndicate regarding the application of extension to the last three batches. A meeting of the Syndicate is never called during the vacation, because many of the Syndicates go out of station to spend their vacation.

But fortunately as a result of the students' committee's timely agitation yesterday's Syndicate meeting was adjourned to some later date. Now we have got to make our case quite perfect and strong to submit it before the Syndicate for due and deliberate consideration at its next meeting and also before the Senate meeting.

We appeal to the students with all earnestness that we command that marking the dramatic suddenness with which the whole matter is being rushed through to be on their alert all the more and to leave no stone unturned in geeting our grievances redressed by these two powerful bodies of the University, although the faculty being led away by the advocates of extension, and having turned a deaf ear to our grievances and the justness of our cause, has decided against us.

In conclusion, we beg to bring home to our students the firm conviction that our cause is supremely just and right and since righteousness is bound to succeed, though sometimes in the long run, success will be ours ultimately.

Therefore let us unanimously will and we will have our way. Last but not the least let one and all of us, above all, be united in this common cause only to strengthen it.

CAUSE LIST.

(THURSDAY, October 18.)

BEFORE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 49.

SHORT CAUSE.

(Rent Suit.)

3153-23—Captain and V. Kazi Abdul Latiff Londay and others v Abdul Sakoor Dada, Jehangir M and S.

SHORT CAUSE.

3094-23—Crawford B and Co, International Banking Corporation Ltd. v H Pestonji and Co, Merwanji K and Co. Edgelow G W and Co.

UNDEFENDED LONG CAUSE.

1511-23—Tyabji D and Co, Rampratah Jagannath v Damji Anandji.

SHORT CAUSE.

(Rent Suit.)

3194-23—Madhowji and Co, The Bombay Bullion Exchange Ltd v Chhotalal Manecklal and others.

3215-23—Tyabji D and Co, Haji Habib Haji Karim v Bai Satyabhamabai, widow.

3226-23—Rele and Co, Bai Soonderabai Sadanand Farter Peker v Bai Anandibai Pirgaoker.

3228-23—Matubhai J and M Hormuz Sheriar Irani v Ardeshir Behramji Kapadia and another Jamsedji K and D.

3244-23—Kanga and Co, Kendall and Co Ltd The Western India Chemical Works Ltd, Diksit M and Co.

3254-23—Raghuaya N and Co, Dadabhai Framji Poonjiaji and another, v Framroze Pestonji Jussawalla and others, Vachha and Co, Macubhai J and M.

3255-23—Chitnis K and M, Nanabhai Cawasji Engineer v Darabsha B Balsara.

3287-23—Rele and Co, Dwarkanath Sitaram Vasudeo v Vamanrao Ramchandra Rele, Edgelow G W and Co.

2554-23—Merwanji K and Co, Laldas Parbhudas and another v Khimji Punjabhai and others Dabholker and J.

4438-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Narandas Purshotam v Anandji Gopaldas & others Pandia and Co, Kanga and Co.

2556-23—Thakoredas and Co, Dhondoo Narayan v C J Mehta and others, Dubash and Co.

3075-23—Captain and V Ebrahim Mahomed and another v Shaik Nasir Shaik Baralat and others Dallas and Co.

3323-23—Tyabji D and Co, Lakhmidas Ravji Tersi v Gopalji Keshawji Talpatriwalia and another, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3414-23—Rustomji and G. Hathibhai Sankalchand Bai Laxmibai widow and others.

3420-23—N C Dalal and Co, Tulsidas Khimji Maneckchand Kalyanmal, Malvi M and Co.

BEFORE HON. MR JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

5611-22—Ferreira and V. Ganesh Balkrishna Gai, v R P Wagle and Co, and another, Hiralal and Co, Dabholkar and Co.

FOR RECORDING THE ADJUSTMENT.

1801-21—Daphtary F and D. M Nagar Sheth Sons v Narhar Trimbak Rajmarchiker and others, Malvi M K and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

3301-22—Mehta L and Co, The Climax Industrial Syndicate v The Sipra Cotton Spg and Wvg Mills Co Ltd, Thakoredas and D, Little and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

185-23—Little and Co The Sipra Cotton Spg. and Wg. Mills Ltd The Indian Spg and Wg Co Ltd—Thakoredas and D.

1608-21—Matubhai J and M Birdichand Jivraj Mangaldas Purshotamdas and others—Bhaishanker K and G.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

3287-22—Tyabji D and Co, Tejpal Narsy and others v Byramshah Hormusji Rao and others Mulla and M. Dallas and Co.

1592-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Jehangir Hirjibhoy Tabak, v Framroz Hirjibhoy Tabak and others, Little and Co.

REFERENCE.

L A R 20-22—A Kirke Smith, In Re Govt. v. Harkorbai widow and another, Captain and V.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

1263-18—Dabholker and Co. Bai Jasmantbai Dattaram Ramchandra Bhandare and anr, Chitnis K and M.

2721-20—Malvi M R and Co, The Official Assignee v Bhurulal and ors, Bhaishanker K and G.

1885-22—Mulla and M. Haji Tarmahomed Ayub v Adamali Alibhai and Co, Jamsetji and D.

3348-10—Hiralal and Co, Moosa Haji Abubaker v Abdul Rahim Tajudin and ors, In person.

1723-22—Motichand and D. Jasrup Sardarmal v Ramratan Motilal, Tyabji D and Co.

3324-20—Dubash and Co, Khusaldas Girdhardas and Co v Thaker Narandas Dwarkadas, Amarchand and M.

383-21—Amin and D, Nunibai widow v Shantilal Bhaichand and Co, Matubhai J and M.

828-21—Smetham B and L, A S Karimbhoy and Co v Bhicumchand Tejmal, Edgelow G W and Co.

1669-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Gosho Kamisigi Kaisha Ltd v Jamnadas Harakhji, Shamrao M and H.

S C Ct 574/6363-21—H S Poonegar Jehangir v Khursetji Gadiali, Ardeshir H D and Co.

509-21—Wadia G and Co, D M Wadia v The Secretary of State for India in Council and anr, J C G Bowen.

1860-21—N C Dalal, Sunderji Chunda v Chanda Dungersey and ors, Malvi M R and Shamrao M and H.

2048-21—Madhowji and Co, Vithaldas Damoder v Damoder Jaising and ors, Kharas and Co.

2063-21—Malvi M R and Co, Sir Hakumchand Sarupchand Kt v Dossabhai Cursetji Soonawalla, Captain and V.

2116-21—Mulla and M, Ali Mahomed Kamroodin and anr v The Bombay Presidency Land and Building Co Ltd, Mehta L and Co.

2134-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Mahomed Salim Sadarvi v Ratilal Wardhman Shah, Amin and D.

3474-21—Surajmal and Co, Hanumanbhai Harsukhbhai v Nariman Nathumal and anr, Amin and D.

1503-21— M B Chothia, Mavsukhlal Panachand Thacker v Shivlal Nathubhai, Madhowji and Co.

2057-19—Mulla and M, Shah Kanji Khodidat v Sha Kantilal Popatlal, Amarchand and M.

2068-19—Ardeshir H D and Co, Damji Deosey and Co v Ranchhoddas Purshotam and Co, Craigie B and C.

S C Ct 509/2234-20—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ratanchand Yehalram and ors v Mulchand Mungee, Dubash and Co.

1864-21—Amarchand and M, Ebrahim Abdul Rahim and Co v E D Sassoon and Co, Wadia G and Co.

1462-20—Jamsedji R and D, Nazarali Adamji Kothari and ors v Mahomedali Adamji and ors, Edgelow G W and Co.

2030-21—Craigie B and C, L and F Bahroclough and Co Ltd (in liquidation) v Kadarbhai Essofali Khoja, Payne and Co.

1206-23—Soonderdas and Co, Long De Mellow v Antulabai, Mulla and M.

1893-21—Jamsedji R and D. Tulsidas Tejpal v Maganlal Chunilal Ghia, N C Dalal.

1884-21—Chitnis and K. D Shantilal Kantilal and Co v Allibhai Chagla and Co, Smetham B and L.

1890-18—Mulji Th and Co, Bhimaji Motiji and Co v Sitabai widow, Captain and V.

SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in connection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravanserai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage

GOD THE WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

PRICE	Rs.	
1 Phial of liniment	2-8	excluding postal ex-
1 box of Pills	1-8	penses, *i. e.*, As. 5.

Price 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of Pills Rs. 7; Rs. 9 for foreign including transit expenses.

Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pills which contain 28 doses for 14 days.

The medicine is absolutely free from all Poisonous or Mercurial elements and will cause no skin eruption to appear on the place massaged.

This medicine is an infallible remedy for impotency, involuntary discharges and sexual debility resulting from excess in sexual intercourse. It completely cures the defects caused by masturbation and other akin habits It is also specific for the after effects of Gonorrhoea and Syphilis.

The use of this medicine to women during the period of menstruation is specially recommended.

TESTIMONIALS.

DEAR SIR,

I finished your pills a month ago and I feel thay have done some good, so kindly send me a phial more.

Yours faithfully,
PARS RAM,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, No. 2.

DEAR SHEIKH SAHIB,

Your medicine has given me considerable relief. It has not cured me completely so my being a chronic case kindly send the same medicine at your earliest convenience and oblige

Yours faithfully,
MOHAN LAL,
Amroha, Distt. Bareilly.

DEAR SHEIKH SAHIB,

I once got from you a phial that has cured me altogether but I am in need of it for a friend. So kindly send the same medicine per V. P. P. and oblige.

Yours faithfully,
UTTAM CHAND,
Multan.

DEAR SHEIKH SAHIB,

Your medicine has completely cured me of my complaints for which I thank you very much.

Yours faithfully,
DIWAN SUNDAR DASS,
Dulapore (Distt. Hoshiar.)

DEAR SIR,

I derived the full benefit from your medicines, so kindly send 42 pills for me and 42 for my friend. I shall feel grateful to you.

Yours faithfully,
MOHAMMAD BUKHISH
Bahawalpore.

COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO—

Sheikh GHULAM AHMED, Pir Gilanian, St. 73,
LAHORE.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

AND THE COLOUR BAR,

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I be permitted to explain to your readers the contents of a long cablegram, which I have just received from Mr. Polak in London. He states, that the reactionary opponents of Indian freedom are at the present moment doing their utmost to frustrate Indian aspirations, and to keep India in a subordinate position of inferiority in a White Empire. Dr. Sapru, on such an issue is adamant. In this matter, there can be no compromise and no surrender. Mr. Polak is helping in every way possible to make this great humanitarian question plain in England. He is also in close touch with Dr. Sapru. He asks in this cable (and he has the right to ask, owing to his long and devoted service) that criticism in India may be held in abeyance during the next fortnight and Dr. Sapru's intentions may not be misunderstood. I would venture to unite my own prayer with his and ask that during this interval, before October 25th (when this whole subject is likely to be brought forward at the Imperial Conference) nothing may be said or done in India which will be harmfully reported in England and will give the reactionary forces there a weapon to use against India. The truth is, the question is not primarily political at all. it is a question which reaches out to all humanity; for if the colour bar is not removed, then there is no possible meeting of East and West and no possible brotherhood for mankind.

On merely political issues affecting current Indian politics, it is well-known that I have stood definitely apart from Dr. Sapru. My instincts have led me inevitably to non-cooperation, just as his instincts have led him to cooperation. But on 'this' question, which involves the whole future of humanity (just as the abolition of slavery did a century ago). I have always found it possible to work side by side with him because of his sincerity of purpose. I am convinced, that, on this main issue,—in the face of bitter enemies and terrible odds,—he will do his duty. It is for this reason, that I plead so earnestly that the whole question now be raised above the politics of the day and that it be considered on the higher grounds of humanity alone. I have reason to believe that Dr. Sapru will take that higher line on October 25th before an audience which is almost unique in modern times in its possibilities for good and evil. If he wins it will be a victory, not for India only, but for all mankind. If he loses, then I trust that he will lose, keeping India's honour untarnished and with India's true position in the Body of Humanity made clear to the world.—Yours etc.

C. F. ANDREWS.

Santiniketan.

The Additional District Magistrate, Delhi, pronounced orders in the case in which one Raza Mohammad was charged under the Punjab Excise Act for being in illicit possession of cocaine, and sentenced the accused to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 500 fine, or, in default three months further rigorous imprisonment. Accused has also been ordered to furnish security in Rs. 500 with one surety.—A.P.

THREE CAUSES OF INDIGESTION.

AND ONE TONIC METHOD OF CURE.

Reading at meals is a bad habit that often leads to acute Dyspepsia, Hurried meals and bolting food without proper mastication set up mischief that sometimes means years of suffering from weakened organs or digestion. An ill-chosen diet of indigestible food also quickly upsets the stomach. These are common causes of Indigestion, though chills, colds, anaemia, worry and low vitality (the last mentioned often induced by residence in the Tropics or the trying heat of China summer) also start the disorder.

It is folly to suppose that purgatives can cure Indigestion. Your distressed stomach needs help and that help should be in the natural form of good rich blood that will strengthen the organs of digestion and tone up the nerves which control them.

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and grow strong and well.

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I.

CO-OPERATION IN MYSORE.

A SURVEY OF PROGRESS,

The following are extracts from the presidential address of Mr. Mir Humza Husein, the first of the Mysore Council, at the Co-operative Conference, held in Mysore on the 15th instant:—

Our State was the first in the field of co-operation in India. Whilst other provinces were still cogitating, the late Sir Seshadri Iyer conceived the idea of Agricultural Banks and started them in the year 1894. There are in all now 1,539 societies with a total membership of 1,91 091 and a working capital of Rs. 86,95,108. The progress of the movement was slow and cautious during the first five years of its existence, there being only 111 societies at the end of the year 1910-11. During the subsequent quinquennium, the number rose to 800 and since then its progress has been steady. Our societies may be divided into credit societies and non-credit societies and the former into agricultural and non-agricultural. Our societies as in British India are mostly of the agricultural credit type, there being as many as 1,170 belonging to that class. Though these societies afford cheap capital to the agriculturist they are wanting in the true spirit of co-operation since they are based on the share system and the shareholders, as you all know, are generally anxious to have a good dividend on their shares. There is great scope for the expansion of the system. There are 16,000 villages in the State. It is too much to expect that every village should have a society of its own but giving one co-operative society for 3 villages, we must at least have 5,000 societies in the State of the kind under consideration. No doubt that the paucity of workers in villages hampers the work of development, but with the expansion of primary and middle school education, there should be no difficulty in reaching this goal in the course of a few years. There is great need for societies of cotton growers, paddy growers, ragi growers, potato growers etc. who can purchase the produce from the raiyats and sell it to the best advantage allowing the seller to share in the profits. There are a few societies of this kind, but their number is insignificant. Formation of such societies will greatly increase the prosperity and well-being of the raiyat.

It has been found difficult to draw a line between an agricultural credit society and a non-agricultural credit society because the membership of these societies is a mixed one consisting of both the agriculturists and non-agriculturists. Taking such societies as have for their members a majority of non-agriculturists, the Mysore Committee on co-operation compute the number of such societies at 263 with a membership of 4,296 and a share capital of Rs. 18,44,000.

There are very few societies formed for the purpose of supplying purely the agricultural need of the raiyats. Out of 146 societies, there are only 72 societies which are formed to supply manure, seeds to the raiyats but the amount of work they do is almost insignificant. We have adopted of late a combined system of credit and supply under which the ordinary credit society purchases manure, seeds, etc., and supplies them to the raiyats. The Agricultural and Co-operative Departments are working hand in hand and as a result of their combined efforts we have already started 46 societies of this type and in course of time we are sure that other agricultural co-operative societies will follow suit and enlarge their sphere of usefulness. Under this head also come the societies like the weavers' societies the sandalwood carvers' societies and the societies of craftsmen and artisans. There are in all 69 societies of this description of which 43 are weavers' societies. Of the latter the Bangalore Weavers' Society is the most important. It has a membership of 236 with a share capital of Rs. 12,742. The society did business to the extent of Rs. 1,39,571 during the year 1921-22 and was able to declare a dividend of 10 per cent.

There are 80 stores in the State and many of them are run by credit societies. They are engaged in the supply of household provisions and cloths. They are to be found mostly in the towns and are patronised mostly by the official class who find in a store a useful credit house for the purchase of their daily necesities of life.

SALSETTE TALUKA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned meeting of the Salsette Taluka Congress Committee was held in the Shivaji Theatre Thana on Sunday (the 14th inst.), under the presidency of Mr. B A Padhye pleader. At the outset, Mr. Padhye took up the first item on the Agenda paper regarding the validity of the applications for membership, and declared that the 16 applications which were filled in and signed by one man were rejected, and the remaining 34 applications were accepted as apparently they were signed by the respective persons.

Before the second item was taken up Mr. M. V. Hegde, pleader, raised objection to this time-limit, viz the 3rd October 1923 which was fixed for the eligibility of votes at the meeting for the appointment of the office-bearers. He further took exception to the validity of the meeting, but subsequently did not press the point. The President gave full explanation on both contentions. The mover of the resolution requested the President to put the resolution to vote, when 49 voted for, and 61 against it. A poll was demanded, and on division it was found that 51 voted for and 60 against it and the resolution was declared to be lost.

Mr. Goverdhandas Dhanji Shet was asked, first, by the President to move the resolution when Mr. D. K. Phadke brought a motion to declare the meeting invalid, and was supported by Mr. Mellal When the President wanted to put the resolution to vote the mover declined to put the resolution to vote. The President having given his ruling in favour of the validity of the meeting, the 51 persons who had recorded their votes in favour of the resolution of Mr. Hegde left the meeting in a body. Be it noted here that the President said that Mr. Phadke ought to have taken up the contention in the beginning and ought not to have allowed Mr. Hegde to drop his similar contention and moved only for declaring the invalidity of the time-limit before the alleged invalid meeting. He further added that the date of the meeting was fixed with the consent of both the parties on the 6th October 1923.

Thereafter, the report was read out by Mr. Damle, Vice-President, and the balance sheet of account was further explained by him to the meeting, and both were adopted.

The office-bearers and the Executive Committee members were appointed for the current year unanimously.

The President summed up the proceedings and thanked the office-bearers who collaborated heartily with him during the past year. A vote of thanks to the President brought the meeting to a close.

"HASHISH" IN TOBACCO.

That ordinary smoking tobacco may sometimes be contaminated with Indian hemp ("hashish") would seem to be proved by an instance reported by a medical man in the current issue of *The British Medical Journal*.

This physician was called to see a young woman who had committed the foolish act of "snuffing" some powdered tobacco from a pouch. She became giddy and "intoxicated," and was evidently under the influence of a drug. Her sister also snuffed the tobacco and became unwell.

The contents of the pouch were submitted to analysis. They consisted of tobacco of "a well-known and popular brand of the cheaper type." They were found to contain 0.66 per cent of solid cannabis indica (Indian hemp, or "hashish"), "equivalent roughly to about one drachm of the British pharmacopoeia tincture per ounce of tobacco."

This is not a large proportion. Yet the fact that the hemp was present at all is disquieting, and it is clear that steps are required to prevent any such contamination in future. The continued smoking of even minute quantities of "hashish" is likely to prove exceedingly harmful.

LLOYD GEORGIANS FAVOUR FREE TRADE.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Liberal Federation, held at Westminster on Sept. 20, the following resolution was unanimously passed:— "That this Executive Committee of the National Liberal Fedeation calls attention to the fact that there is in various quarters a tendency to revive the defeated and discredited policy of protective tariffs. The committee declares its unaltered and well-founded conviction that every form of protective tariffs, whether preferential or otherwise, acts injuriously upon the trade of this country and aggravates the present unfortunate prevalence of unemployment; and the committee repeats its many previous assertions that one of the necessary steps towards a revival of trade and employment is the removal of all the existing protective restrictions on imports."

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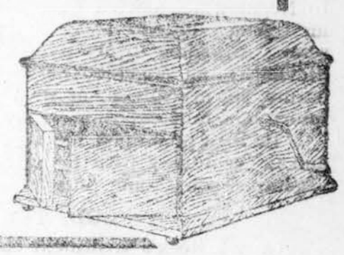

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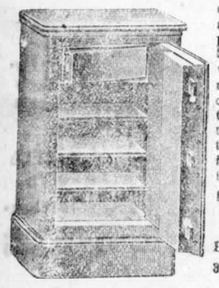

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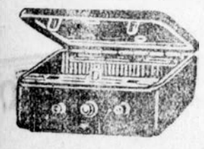

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